DDT Labeling Outlined—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 148 No. 11 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — September 10, 1945

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OPD—9-10-1945 2

Monoethanolamine and Diethanolamine . . . NOW!

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals has just completed a new plant for the production of monoethanolamine and diethanolamine. This plant is now in operation and will serve to meet the increasing demand for these two important amines.

Chemically active, monoethanolamine and diethanolamine react both as alcohols and amines. As mild bases they combine directly with acids and acid gases.

Both are used to make amine soap emulsifying agents, monoethanolamine being preferred when an amine with a low combining weight is desired. They are useful in concentrating carbon dioxide and for removing acid gases from natural gas and crude hydrogen. Diethanolamine is an intermediate in many organic syntheses; it is especially valuable in the preparation of wetting agents and detergents.

Write for prices and the booklet "Amines" (Form 4770).

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals is a major supplier of amines, and produces 34 amines in commercial or research quantities.

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Surplus Disposal Procedure Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A change in the selling methods of the Office of Surplus Property of the Department of Commerce to conform the operations of the agency more nearly to the practices pursued in industry of conducting definite sales programs of consumer items is to be put into effect in about two weeks. Some $300,000,000 of consumer goods are to be offered to dealers and other regularly established marketers on a fixed price basis under the new program.

Among the first items to go on sale, it was learned, will be nearly $1,000,000 worth of Army PX stores' surplus of toiletries and cosmetics. Other programs will be conducted on such things as photographic film, new batteries and flashlights, paper and paper products, furniture, shot guns and shells, cotton duck, raincoats and pea jackets, hardware items, sporting goods, auto trucks and vehicles, auto parts and construction machinery.

Included among the toilet preparations will be a long list of well-known brands of lotions, shaving creams, toothpastes, toilet soaps and the like as well as considerable quantities of laundry soaps, bar, powder and flakes. Although actual declaration of the items as surplus has not yet been made to the office, the War Depart-

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Chemical Market Research Ass'n to Meet

The Chemical Market Research Associtation will hold a special meeting in the Mayflower hotel, Washington, September 12. James G. Park, of Stanco, Inc., president of the association, will preside at all of the sessions. The program of the meeting follows:—

"Improvements to Be Made in Chemical Statistics Covered by Eureau of Census," J. A. Van Swearigen, economist, Bureau of Census.

"Comments on Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Annual Report and Other Chemical Publication of Tariff Commission," Dr. J. Hibben, chief of the chemical section of the Tariff Commission.

"Correlation of Government Statistics," L. N. Markwood, acting chief of the chemical section of the Department of Commerce.

"Viewpoint of Chemical Industry on Statistics," Paul Weber, of the Hercules Powder Company.

"Functions and Postwar Program of the Interdepartmental Chemicals Statistics Committee," Hugo Weisberger, chairman of the committee.

Walter J. Murphy, editor of "Industrial & Engineering Chemistry," will speak on his recent trip to Europe at the luncheon session to be held at the Mayflower hotel at 12:30 p.m.

The afternoon session will start at 3 p.m. in the auditorium of the Department of Commerce building with Mr. L. J. Finnan, jr., as sub-chairman.

Following a social hour at the Mayflower hotel at 6 p.m., Mr. F. E. Berquist, assistant director, Office of Surplus Property, will speak on "Disposition of Surplus Plants" at the dinner meeting, which will begin at 7 p.m.

Phosphate Rock, Sulphur No. Atlantic Rates Set.

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment of new rates on shipments of phosphate rock and sulphur in bulk from Florida and Gulf ports to North Atlantic ports have been announced by the War Shipping Administration, effective on loadings completed on and after August 10.

Rate Order No. 376 provides the following rates on shipments of phosphate rock in bulk from Florida ports: —to Norfolk, $4 a ton; to Baltimore, $4; to Philadelphia, $4.70; to New York, $5.25; to Boston, $5.50; to Portland, $5.50; and to Searsport, $5.50.

Rate Order No. 377 provides the following rates on sulphur in bulk from Gulf ports:—to Hampton Roads or New York range, $7.75 a ton; to north of New York but not north of Searsport, Me., $8; to Canadian ports, $9.

Gaston DuBois Retires As Monsanto Executive

Gaston F. DuBois, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, and a member of its executive committee, has retired as of Septem-

Gaston F. DuBois

ber 1. According to the company, he will continue as a director and will also serve the Monsanto organization in a consulting capacity.

Mr. DuBois is a holder of the Perkin Medal and has been a foremost figure in industrial chemistry in the United States for several decades. He is a native of Switzerland and began his association with the Monsanto company in 1904, and installed its vanillin plant shortly thereafter. His many contributions to chemical production in this country include also bismuth metal, caffeine, and glycerophosphates, along with basic work in dyes, drugs, resins, and rubber chemicals.

From 1913 to 1920, Mr. DuBois served the Monsanto company as production manager. In 1920, he became vice-president and technical director. Ten years later, he was named vice-president in charge of research and development, and in 1939, he became a member of the executive committee.

United-Rexall Executive Offices Moving to Calif.

Executive offices of the United-Rexall Drug Company will be moved from Boston to Los Angeles this fall, Justin W. Dart, president of the company, has announced. The United-Rexall Drug Compay's manufacturing plants in Boston, St. Louis, New Haven, Conn., and other cities will remain in their present locations, said Mr. Dart. E. J. Griffing, vice-president in charge of many of these plants, will continue to maintain his office for manufacturing supervision in Boston. The Seamless Rubber Company, which operates under F. Thatcher Lane, president, as a separate division, will remain in New Haven.

A Regional office will be maintained in Boston, according to Mr. Dart, and a new warehouse will be established there to serve the company's New England wholesale and retail business.

Houston Succeeds Switz In Hercules Export Post

David M. Houston has been appointed director of the export department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington. Mr. Houston, who replaces Dr. Theodore M. Switz, whose resignation from the company becomes effective on September 15, was manager of sales for cellulose products, synthetics, and naval stores departments in the company's San Francisco office. He has been with the company for twenty-one years.

Dr. Switz, who leaves Hercules Powder to accept a position as director of overseas sales with Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., of Chicago.

DDT Distribution Control By Industry Is Urged

Orderly civilian marketing of the new insecticides developed during the war period, especially DDT, was urged at the annual meeting of the

Joseph B. Cary

Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, held in the Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 4-6. Officers were re-elected.

Dr. W. G. Reed, chief of the insecticide division of the Livestock Branch of the War Food Administration, who discussed the enforcement of the Federal insecticide act, said that the release for civilian use of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the war places a great responsibility upon the industry and the insecticide division of WFA as well. Dr. Reed, in part, said:—

The situation is made more complicated because of the fact that many firms without previous experience in this field are now entering it. Some of them have no technical advisers or facilities for conducting tests to determine the efficacy of their products or the possible harmful effects. We are fearful too that some of them may not be familiar with the Federal law governing the manufacture and sale of such products, and are trying to inform as many as possible how it operates.

Enforcement of the insecticide act is a rather slow process, since we are required to collect samples of products which have been shipped in interstate commerce and, in many instances, analyze and test them before taking any legal action. Often several months elapse from the time a shipment is made until we are able to accumulate sufficient evidence to take any action whatsoever, even on what may have been a serious violation of the law.

It is believed that many misbranding violations could be avoided if manufacturers would submit their labeling to the insecticide division of the Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, before placing their products on the market.

With this in mind, we recently issued a trade notice inviting manufacturers and distributors of insecticides containing DDT to submit their labels and formulas to the division.

The insecticide act provides that labels must not be false or misleading and that in certain cases they must bear an ingredient statement. Published statements about DDT have led to some false ideas as to its effectiveness and some of the labels which we have seen have made claims which were entirely unwarranted. By submitting proposed labeling to the Insecticide Division, manufacturers will be able to avoid making faulty statements which may

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DDT Labeling Rules Revised by PMA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, has issued a revised form of its regulation on the labeling of insecticides containing DDT.

The several isomers of 2:2-bis(parachlorophenyl)-1:1:1-trichloroethane are recognized as active insecticidal agents and are to be stated on labels in terms of percentage of dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane. Efficacy claims are defined with respect to (1) flies, mosquitoes, and gnats; (2) bedbugs; (3) flees infesting premises; (4) ants in buildings; (5) roaches; (6) ticks in premises; and (7) clothes moths and carpet beetles.

Caution statements are outlined, and with reference to the describing of preparations containing DDT, the regulation says:—

In view of the great publicity that has been given DDT, there is a tendency to overemphasize references to DDT on the label, as by using it in the name or by printing it in such large letters as to overshadow other reading matter on the label. Such names as "DDT Spray," "DDT Powder," or "Doe's DDT Insecticide," are not acceptable. It is a general rule of labeling that if a name is to

—Continued on page 61

Argentine Tankage Deal Has Fallen Down

OPD Washington Bureau

Plans of the Department of Agriculture for subsidizing imports of tankage and dried blood from Argentina have been abandoned as a result of the refusal of the liberated areas of Europe to release their claims to available Argentine supplies.

Department officials said that, under plans of the combined Food Board, it has been intended that the United States would send approximately 53,000 tons of vegetable proteins to the liberated areas in return for these areas relinquishing their claims to the Argentine animal proteins. The liberated areas refused to go through with it, however, and the subsidy scheme has been shelved.

Margarin Producers Discuss Oils Outlook

OPD Washington Bureau

Members of the margarin-producing industry met in an extended conference with officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration here August 30 to review the situation in the fats and oils field in the light of the ending of the war and the possibility of some of the controls over distribution being relaxed or suspended. The conference was called at the suggestion of the government by Paul S. Truitt, president of the National Association of Margarin Manufacturers.

Officials explained that the purpose of the meeting was to find out what the industry thought of lifting controls at this time. Opinion, however, appeared to be divided, some proposing that the controls be suspended promptly, others arguing that they

—Continued on page 61

Margarin Tax Outlawed By South Dakota Court

The tax of 10 cents per pound levied on margarin by the South Dakota legislature this year has been declared by Circuit Judge R. C. Bakewell to be unconstitutional. The judge's dictum in a restraining action brought by a butcher-shopkeeper was that the tax was an economic regulation, rather than a revenue measure and constituted "arbitrary and unauthorized legislative meddling with a natural and inherent personal privilege."

Surplus Liquidation Laid Out by Military

OPD Washington Bureau

In order to expedite and facilitate disposal of overseas war surplus and residue that will eventually total some 4,000,000 separate items, the Office of the Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner has been subdivided into thirteen special divisions. These thirteen divisions of the ANLC are located in three groups, as follows:—

1. The field service group, which includes the equipment division, consumer goods division, aircraft division, and the fixed installations division. The equipment division handles all activity directly concerned with disposal of surplus equipment referred to ANLC. With its three related divisions it also approves disposal plans for particular categories of surplus property. They also collect and disseminate information to the field commissioners which will be of assistance to them in disposal of surplus equipment. The consumer goods division is charged with handling all activity on the disposal of surplus consumer goods, scrap and raw materials referred to the office of ANLC. The aircraft division, acting through the field commissioners, or Foreign Economic Administration, directs the disposal of aircraft and related materials in overseas theaters, and handles foreign purchasing of surplus aircraft and related materials located in the United States, its territories, and possessions. The fixed in-

—Continued on page 62

Du Pont Head Denies Atomic Bomb Deal

As a consequence of a recent incident of the somewhat prevalent irresponsible declarations by certain radio commentators, W. S. Carpenter, jr., president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., made public, September 5, the following telegram sent to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, the previous day:—

It has been brought to my attention that Walter Winchell, in what he described as an "exclusive revelation," has charged that the State Department is "threatening" to have legislation introduced into Congress to "give the atomic bomb secret to the du Pont company" and has implied that control would thus pass from the government into the hands of a private industrial concern.

As you know, from the beginning we have specifically disclaimed any possible authority over this development. Instead of seeking control, our position has been quite the reverse. We undertook our part of it only at the urgent insistence of the government. We stipulated that no profits come to us except a fixed fee of one dollar, that no patent rights whatsoever in connection with the atomic energy project should accrue to the company or any of its employees; and it was written into the contract that all discoveries of a novel or inventive character should be at the sole disposition of the government. That is du Pont's position today. In fact, we stated at the time we undertook the task, and repeated it in a statement to stockholders on August 13, that we felt the importance of the field was such that all patents should be government controlled. The du Pont company assumes that the State Department is conversant with its position in this respect.

This program is one in which scientists, university officials, industrial companies, and government have cooperated magnificently and satisfactorily discharged their respective responsibilities.

I am sending this telegram to you, and also making it public tomorrow, and sending a copy to the Secretary of War, in order that no misunderstanding of the facts will persist and because it is important to the government, to the nation and to ourselves to keep the record clear.

Bids Wanted

Calking Lead:—1,000 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Chillicothe, Ohio; invitation 46-91, opening September 10.

Carbon Tetrachloride:—300 gallons, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington 25; invitation 713, opening September 12.

Deodorant:—100 gallons, Deputy Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Bronx, N. Y.; invitation 46-107, opening September 10.

Drugs:—Supplies of, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Minneapolis, Minn.; invitation 46-55, opening September 13.

Paint:—2,250 gallons, gloss interior enamel, white, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington 25; invitation 5S-36345, opening September 12.

Sweeping Compound:—18,600 pounds, Chief, Supply Division, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Buildings Management, Washington 25; invitation 371-9-11-T, opening September 11.

White Mineral Oil:—9,924 gallons for Hines, Ill., Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25; invitation 105, opening September 19.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 7, 1945	Aug. 31, 1945	Sept. 8, 1944
134.6	134.0	136.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Recedence of military demands was reflected last week in several price reductions in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Other such changes reflected one side of the customary practices in the botanicals division. But, there was a stronger upward surge there, and this got some more assistance from the egg section, so that the general price average was elevated.

The price news of the week derived from reductions made on three coaltar "light oils." Quicksilver and menthol were again in the list of cheaper materials.

Expected removals of some OPA ceilings did not materialize. Neither did identifying data on threatening releases of governmental stockpiles.

N.Y. Paint Production Club Scans Fungi Curbs

The origin, growth and control of mildew and fungi in paint films constituted the principal topics for consideration at the first Fall dinner-meeting of the Paint and Varnish Production Club, held in the Building Trades Employers Association building, September 6.

This subject, together with the most approved methods of preventing and combating these most frequently destructive, although sometimes beneficent, organisms with fungicides was presented, after the showing of colored motion pictures on the club's latest Summer outing, by a panel of three research experts and collectors of microbiological data on the staff of the Nuodex Products Company, Arthur Minich, Milton Goll and Arthur Bartlett, under the all-embracing title, "What Every Paint and Varnish Chemist Should Know About Fungicides."

In its presentation, Mr. Minich explained the biological aspects of fungus growths, pointing out that these organisms are widely distributed geographically nd are not only a tropical problem. Moisture, he showed, is a far more important factor in their growth than high temperatures. Within limits, increasing moisture, he added, causes increasing growths, and it has been noted that fungi grow on virtually any surface, provided that sufficient moisture is present.

Mr. Goll then exhibited charts, illustrating with schematic drawings the two large classes of fungi: one class being responsible for disfiguring surface growths on paint films, and the other class, designated as the rotting organisms, digesting and destroying cellulose. He denominated these two classes by their Latin names, "Fungus Aspergillus Niger" and "Chaedomium Globosum."

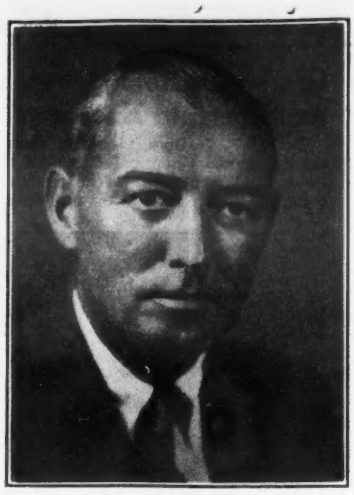
It is the paint chemist's responsibility, said Mr. Minich, to combat the destruction caused by these classes of fungi, which nullifies the function of protective and decorative coatings.

In this connection, he suggested that one of the principal problems in devising a satisfactory fungicide lies in the selection of a suitable carrier or binder for the chemicals used. Four types of fungicide were presented by Mr. Minich: (1), metallic naphthenates, especially copper and zinc naphthenates; (2), halogenated compounds; (3), mercurial compounds, and (4), unhalogenated organic compounds, generally containing sulphur, sodium or OH groups.

Mr. Bartlett made a report on the progress made in mildew control.

Rice Leaves Baker For McK.&R. Post

G. Webster Rice has been appointed assistant manager of the industrial chemicals division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., according to F. Dean



G. Webster Rice

Hildebrandt, vice-president in charge of the division. Mr. Rice will help to direct operations of the nationwide chemical wholesaling organization from headquarters in New York, Mr. Hildebrandt said.

As manager of the Philadelphia offices of J. T. Baker & Co. for fourteen years, Mr. Rice has been in constant contact with the industrial chemical market along the Eastern Seaboard. He is a graduate of Syracuse University, class of 1924. Mr. Rice was president of the Chemical Club of Philadelphia in 1939.

Import Controls Lifted From Some Materials

OPD Washington Bureau

Import controls were removed by the War Production Board, September 5, from a number of materials subject to such restriction under general imports order M-63, Amendment of that order removes from import control materials which—(1) are not under Combined Raw Materials Board allocation, or (2) not subject to a public purchase program that it is necessary to continue.

Among the materials removed from import controls are bois de rose oil, boneblack, bone char, blood char, casein, cinchona bark, copper, emetine, graphite, ipecac, quartz crystals, quinine salts and other cinchona alkaloids, silver ore, bullion, and scrap; tapioca, and zinc.

Import controls are continued for certain materials in short supply, from which this country depends entirely, or in large part, on foreign sources. Some of these are in the two categories noted above.

Among the materials remaining under import control are bones, bristles, cattletail hair, chrome ore, congo copal, corundum, cotton linters, fish-liver oil, gluestock, hide cuttings, horsemane and horsetail hair, lead collapsible tubes and foil, manganese ore, mica, molasses (inedible), pyrethrum, rotenone, sharkliver oil.

The Department of Agriculture announces that it intends to remove ten commodities from the import controls contained in WFO-63 on or about September 15. Among the commodities affected are crude and refined or advanced chicle, gums used in the manufacture of chewing gum, leche caspi gum, and nitrogenous material, including hoofmeal and hornmeal.

Surplus Disposal Gets New Rule

A new regulation disposing of government-owned surplus property was issued September 9 by the Surplus Property Board. The regulation (No. 10) will govern disposal of industrial plants representing 20 percent to 25 percent of the country's industrial facilities, it is estimated.

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WPB Eliminates More Regulations

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has eliminated the necessity for filing a statement of manpower requirements in making appeals from WPB orders, regulations or administrative actions. Spot authorization for production, granted by WPB in cases when the use of materials and manpower did not interfere with the war program, has also been abandoned. WPB has also eliminated the regulation requiring manufacturers to return allotment tickets for controlled materials when they are no longer needed. Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 10 has been revoked.

Surplus Drug Sales Deferred for USPHS

OPD Washington Bureau

Further sales of surplus drugs have been held up to give the United States Public Health Service an opportunity to screen stocks for probable needs of state health bodies.

Offers now being received will be considered and awards will be made, but no further offerings will be made until USPHS has gone through the new declarations of the army to select items needed by State institutions.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Cinchona Alkaloids Restrictions Relaxed

OPD Washington Bureau

Cinchona alkaloids, with the exception of quinidine, have been released substantially from War Production Board restrictions by amendment of order M-131, effective September 5.

The relaxation of M-131 permits allocation of quinine for civilian antimalarial and other essential medical purposes, and of totaquine for all purposes. Restrictions on the use of cinchonine and cinchonidine have been relaxed generally.

Quinidine is still in critical supply, WPB said, but it is hoped that the restoration of Java and other prewar sources of supply of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids will eventually make an adequate supply of quinidine available for all civilian demands.

To conform with standard trade package weights, the monthly small-order exemptions have been increased. The exemption for totaquine has been raised from 8 ounces to 10 ounces, and the exemptions for cinchonine, cinchonidine, and quinine have been increased from 4 ounces to 5 ounces. The exemption for quinidine has not been changed. The amended order eliminates the necessity for certificates formerly required for small-order deliveries, with the exception of the certificate still required for such deliveries of quinidine.

Allocations of quinine will be limited to the filling of physicians' prescriptions and the manufacture of capsules, tablets, and other dosage forms of quinine alone. No deliveries of quinine will be authorized for use in combination with other medicinal ingredients or in chill tonics, WPB said.

FEA to Eliminate Decentralization Plan

The Foreign Economic Administration announced that effective October 1 the decentralization plan is to be abolished. Effect of the action will be to eliminate the import recommendation requirement, and in the case of Argentina the certificate of necessity procedure, and thus permit more flexibility in licensing as additional quantities of materials become available for export.

In announcing termination of the plan, the FEA said that notwithstanding the abolition of the requirement that export license applications for designated commodities be accompanied by import recommendations or certificates of necessity, the agency will, during the fourth quarter endeavor to give preference insofar as possible to license applications accompanied by these statements issued prior to October 1.

FEA also announced that transfer of export licenses will be effected only by amendment to the original license and upon request of the licensee. The request for transfer must be accomplished by a signed letter from a person to whom transfer is to be made.

Dow Forms Cathodic Protection Sales Dept.

In order to facilitate the specialized services connected with the use of magnesium anodes for cathodic protection of pipelines and structures, the magnesium division of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has organized a cathodic protection sales department. Arthur Smith, jr., has been named manager.

Mr. Smith, who joined the Dow organization in 1937, has been in the St. Louis office, where he was director of magnesium sales for the Southwest territory. H. A. Ellis, who worked with Mr. Smith for the past several months, will continue to handle magnesium sales in the St. Louis territory.

OPA Solid Fuels Director Named

James Harold Reppert, price executive of the solid fuels price branch of the Office of Price Administration, has been appointed associate director of the Fuel Price Division. Mr. Reppert succeeds Orville D. Judd, associate director since August, 1944, who has resigned to return to private industry.

Now that army buying has taken the expected tremendous drop and delivery schedules are being relaxed, the next big development to look for from the War Department is a return to the old system of competitive prices and abandonment of the negotiated bid policy. Steps already have been taken in this direction, and as industries begin catching up with consumer demands and prices begin to soften, even larger strides will be taken by the department in returning to the competitive bidding system.

As matters stand at present, where there is competition for War Department procurement, the chief of the technical service involved will advertise and solicit quotations. All requests submitted to contractors will state that, while the award of a particular contract will normally be made to the lowest qualified bidder, the department reserves the right to award the contract as the result of negotiation and to reject any or all bids.

If the price is fair and reasonable and the bids received indicate the effect of competition, the award will be made to the low bidder and no detailed analysis of estimated cost will be needed. No further negotiation will be necessary, either. But, if no real competition is reflected, if an insufficient number of contractors submit bids, or if prices bid are excessive compared with earlier prices, an analysis will be demanded and negotiation will continue.

Insecticides for Canada

The Department of Commerce believes that Canada provides some good opportunities for American insecticide manufacturers to increase the volume of their export business. It has found that the people of Canada, like those in the rest of the world, are becoming more "insect-conscious," and both production and importation of insecticides undoubtedly will continue to increase.

The Canadian insecticide industry is closely associated with that in the United States, and for the most part trade in, and consumption of, insecticides in the two countries has developed along similar lines. Except for copper sulphate and cresylic acid from the United Kingdom, the United States had been Canada's best source of insecticides for years. While the United Kingdom may improve its position as a source of these imports, the United States has the advantage of geographic proximity and a close alliance with the Canadian insecticide industry, as evidence by the attendance of Canadians at insecticide trade association meetings in this country.

The department thinks the market is there for the United States industry if it wants to go out and get it.

Surplus Advisers Exempt

Industry advisory committees aiding the Surplus Property Board in the problem of disposing of the government's huge surplus stocks are going to receive the same immunity from prosecution under the antitrust laws as was granted the committees that helped WPB and OPA in their work. It's to be expected, however, that, in order to get this immunity, the committees will function purely in an advisory capacity and not do anything or take actions which would violate the law.

The question is of importance because it appears that the board intends to lean heavily upon the advice of industry in the sale of the products. At least three committees already have been set up in the durable goods fields, and other committees will be coming along as the problems of the board, created by mounting stocks, increase.

Fertilizers More Popular

Commercial fertilizers are going to work these days on farms where they never have been used before. The striking changes reported by the Department of Agriculture show that the great percentage of increases are in important farm areas that never have used much commercial fertilizer, although the big increases in actual tonnage are still in the Eastern and Southern areas where fertilizer has long been accepted as a necessity in crop production.

A study of distribution of commercial fertilizers in 1944 in comparison with the prewar years 1935-39 has just been completed by A. L. Mehring, Hilda Wallace and Mildred Drain of the department. They found use of fertilizers was 367 percent over prewar in the West North Central, 143 percent in the Western, 236 percent in the East North Central, 204 percent in the South Central, 156 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 151 percent in New England, and 150 percent in the South Atlantic.

Iowa used about eight times as much as in prewar years. Other States with a "very rapid increase in plant nutrient consumption" in recent years are Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Arkansas, Texas, Idaho, and Arizona. The rate of consumption per acre of cultivated land, however, is still very small in these States, but it shows that the farmers are learning how to get more from their land with less work.

Curtailment of Materials

War contractors and subcontractors have been put under warning from WPB that, when they receive cutbacks or cancellations of military orders, they have got to withdraw immediately the ratings they had extended to their suppliers for the materials to fill the contracts. If the order is only partially cancelled, the ratings extended must be reduced accordingly.

When cutbacks or cancellations occur, the contractors are in the same position as everyone else wanting materials for civilian production. But, until the necessary amendment was made to priorities regulation No. 1, suppliers were under compulsion to fill the rated orders first, at least until September 30, when most of them go out of existence automatically.

It was a nice loophole for contractors using the same materials for war contracts that they would need for civilian production to build up their inventories of scarce materials—but it has been shut tight now by WPB, even if belatedly.

Curtailment of Scholars

The United States has lost almost one complete college generation of young scientists in the chemical and technological fields and stands to lose additional graduating classes and a large proportion of one or more classes in dentistry, medicine, and osteopathy, unless immediate action is taken to reestablish student deferment from military service, so says the National Council of Education, which is now demanding of OWM Director Snyder that he do something about it. The council bewails that, in physics, the number of graduates with the bachelor's degree in June was 40 percent of June, 1942; with the master's degree, 30 percent; and with the doctorate, 20 percent; in chemistry, the situation is similar, with the demand many times the available supply; in engineering, enrollment in 1944-45 was one-fifth of normal and for classes above the freshman year it was only one-tenth of normal; in dentistry, the freshman class this Fall is 310, compared with normal capacity of 3,000; in medicine, the freshman class is approximately half or less of normal; and in pharmacy, enrollment last year was less than 40 percent of normal.

The United States seems to be the only one of the major powers that didn't provide adequate safeguards to the continued training of new enrollees in these important fields. And what burns up the educators even more is that Russia, England, Canada, China, and Australia not only actu-

—*Continued on page 45*

Brownlee Leaves OPA For Health Rest

OPD Washington Bureau

James F. Brownlee, deputy administrator for price in the Office of Price Administration, has resigned on the orders of his physician. He expects to return to OPA service as a special adviser when he has had the several months of complete rest which the doctor ordered.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles has appointed as Mr. Brownlee's successor, Jerome M. Ney, who has been director of the Consumer Goods Price Division. Mr. Ney had some twenty years' business experience, largely in the shoe and department store fields, before going with OPA in 1942.

Geoffrey Baker, director of the Food Price Division, has been named to work with Mr. Ney as associate deputy administrator for price. Samuel W. Levitties, now price executive of the Manufactured Articles Price Branch, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ney, and John F. Gismond, assistant director of the Food Price Division, will take over Mr. Baker's post.

Citric Acid Control Held by D. of A.

OPD Washington Bureau

Although allocation controls over citric acid (schedule 6 of general allocation order M-300) were lifted August 31 by the War Production Board, controls over distribution of this material are likely to continue, though informally, through the Department of Agriculture until the supply situation can catch up with demands.

The dumping over of the order by WPB caused some concern among producers of citric acid, they fearing that the lifting of the order would interfere with their ability to obtain molasses in quantities adequate to maintain their production rates. They have been told by the Department of Agriculture, however, that it will see that the molasses is available.

For the present, at least, WPB has no intention of lifting controls over molasses distribution, and as long as these controls continue, it is explained at the Department of Agriculture, the department will continue to make claims on the supply for the citric acid producers, as well as for more agricultural needs, such as for feedstuffs. The department, by reason of its claimant rights on molasses, is in position to aid in the distribution of citric acid and see that it is done in an orderly manner. It expects co-operation from the producers to make the issuance of a formal order unnecessary.

Since the announcement was made that citric acid would be taken out of allocation, it is reported that a number of sugar producers have queried the department whether the molasses previously allotted to citric acid producers might not now be allowed to them for manufacture into sugar. They have been informed, however, as have the molasses producers, that the molasses will continue to be made available to the citric acid producers. Several million gallons of molasses are involved.

Export Licenses Eased For Chemical Items

OPD Washington Bureau

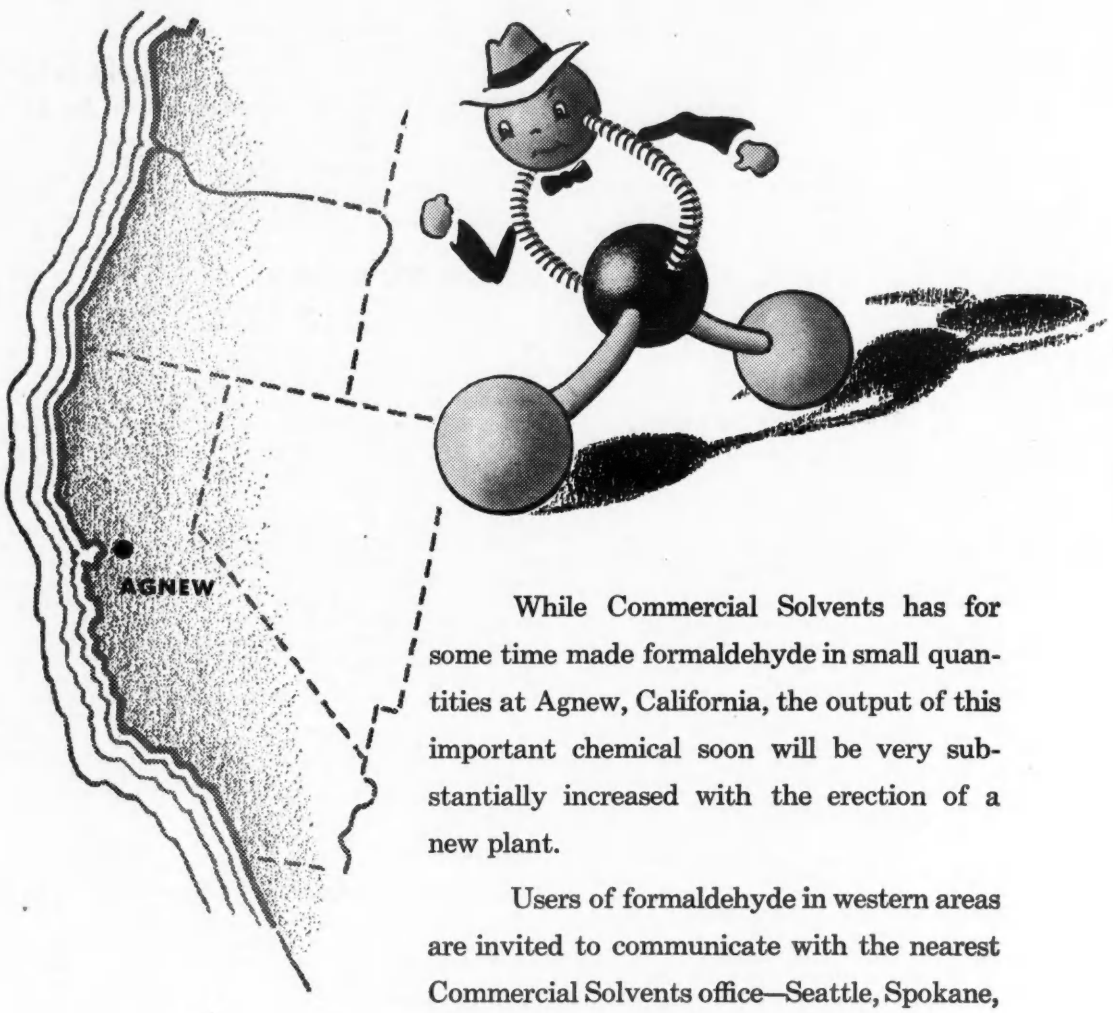
A number of changes in general licenses covering export of products in the chemical and related fields have been announced by the Foreign Economic Administration in its Current Export Bulletin No. 270. The changes for the most part relax the controls that have governed the exportation of these products and are now effective.

Products in the revised listing include items under the general commodity classification of certain inedible animals and animal products; naval stores, gums, and resins; drugs, herbs, leaves and roots, crude; medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations; and industrial chemicals.

Under CEB 271, effective August 20, exporters are required to indicate the estimated shipping date on all export license applications covering commodities having a total gross weight of 10 tons or more when destined to the Middle East countries (group M),

OPD—9-10-1945 6

FORMALDEHYDE
for the West Coast



While Commercial Solvents has for some time made formaldehyde in small quantities at Agnew, California, the output of this important chemical soon will be very substantially increased with the erection of a new plant.

Users of formaldehyde in western areas are invited to communicate with the nearest Commercial Solvents office—Seattle, Spokane, Portland, San Francisco, or Los Angeles.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
Corporation
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ACID, TARTARIC—200 bbls, Meadows, Wye & Co
254 bbls, Colonial Chemical Co
ALCOHOL, GRAIN—104 cs, W J Ellison
ARROWROOT FLOUR—710 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
BLOOD, DRIED—2,979 bgs, 297,900 lbs, Wilson & Co
BONES—2,456 bgs, 245,600 lbs, International Commercial Co
KNUCKLES—926 bgs, 92,600 lbs, Peter Cooper Corp
BRISTLES—85 cs, N Wagman Co
40 cs, F H Cone & Co
HOG—25 cs, F H Cone & Co
12 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co
CASEIN—500 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Paul & Stein Bros
2,000 bgs, 220,000 lbs, Eugenio Lang
2,000 bgs, 220,000 lbs, Hercules Powder Co
508 bgs, 55,880 lbs, Fleischman, Burd & Co
2,000 bgs, 220,000 lbs, Crawford, Gallan & Co
CASTOR BEANS—1,693 bgs, 253,950 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
15,373 bgs, 2,305,950 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CHINA CLAY—419 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co
COBALT, WHITE—8,520 ingots, African Metal Corp
COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, H M Newhall & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, W Bartholomew & Co
750 bgs, 150,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
250 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, C M Loeb-Rhoades Co
750 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Blumenthal Bros
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Schwabach Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, E Adler Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Golodetz & Co
750 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Little & Christman
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
10,000 bgs, 2,000,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co, Inc
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
CORKWOOD—3,557 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—22,188 bgs, 2,218,800 lbs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson & Co
19,822 bgs, 1,982,200 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
2,205 bgs, 220,500 lbs, Maurice Pinchoff Co
FENNEL SEED—200 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co
GLUESTOCK—2,377 bls, H Remis Co
6,188 bls, C M Loeb-Rhoades Co
HAIR, COW—9 pkgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
GOAT—20 bls, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
HORSE—180 cs, F H Cone & Co
26 cs, S Zeitlin & Son
38 cs, Robert Schwarz Bristle Co
40 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co
8 cs, E Mann
48 cs, N Wagman Co
15 cs, E B & A C Whiting
94 cs, M D Nelson
120 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
HORSE TAIL—227 cs, S Zeitlin & Son
20 cs, E B & A C Whiting
38 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
20 cs, Kane Importing Corp
70 cs, Liberty Title & Trust Co
HONEY—100 bbls, D Steengrafe
100 bbls, Golodetz & Co
MANIOC FLOUR—3,200 bgs, United States Commercial Co
MATE—100 cs, Instituto Nacional do Mate
MEDICINAL PREPS—112 cs, D C Andrews & Co
MENTHOL—100 cs, P R Dreyer
50 cs, Parsons & Whittemore
125 cs, Brazil Export Corp
25 cs, R J Prentiss & Co
25 cs, Consumers Import Co
9 cs, Fallek Product Co
45 cs, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co
MICA—20 cs, Vilco, Inc
MINERAL SUBSTANCE—118 dms, African Metal Corp
OIL, CASTOR—425 dms, East Asiatic Co
200 dms, Davies, Turner & Co
CODLIVER—309 dms, The Upjohn Co
ESPARTILLO—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros
ESSENTIAL—14 pkgs, French American Banking Corp
3 cs, French American Banking Corp
EUCALYPTUS—18 dms
GERANIUM—7 cks, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
8 pkgs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
GUAIACWOOD—25 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co
LAVENDER—6 dms, Bank of the Manhattan Co
LEMON—10 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna
LIGNALOE—14 cs, Ph Chaleyer, Inc.
NEROLI—1 pkg, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
ORANGE—49 cs, Lo Curto & Funk
PETITGRAIN—15 cks, W R Grace & Co
SASSAFRAS—111 dms, Otto Gerdau Co
20 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
SHARK LIVER—30 dms, Wilbur, Ellis & Co
VETIVER—6 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
ORANGE FLOWER CONCENTRATE—2 cs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
OX GALL CONC—6 trcs, Fred Stearns & Co
8 trcs, G D Searle
8 cks, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
5 bbls, Maltbie Chemical Co
PAREIRA BRAVA ROOT—20 bgs, Peek & Velsor
PERFUME—1 cs, Les Perfumes De Duna, Inc
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—15,500 bgs, 1,860,000 lbs, International Product Corp
4,215 bgs, 510,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
RESIN—250 bgs, Herman Weber & Co
SHARK LIVERS—22 bbls, E F Drew & Co
SHELLAC—250 bgs, The Parks Co
600 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co
200 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
450 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp
750 bgs, Mac Lac Co
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
GARNETLAC—75 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co
SEEDLAC—350 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers Pyatt Co
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co
250 bgs, The Mantrose Corp
100 bgs, United Shellac Corp
48 bgs, Cornelis & Suhr
100 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp
SODIUM, METALLIC—2,763 dms
TANKAGE—1,986 bgs, 1,986,000 lbs, Wilson & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—9,527 bgs, United States Commercial Co

—Continued on page 49

Obituaries

James M. Penland

James M. Penland, president of the Southwestern Drug Corporation, wholesaler, Dallas, Texas, died August 24. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Penland was a native of North Carolina, but became a Texan at the age of eleven years. He made the customary boyhood start in the retail drug business, eventually becoming a storeowner in Whitewright, Texas.

James M. Penland

Further pursuing the customary procedure, he became a traveling salesman for the Texas Drug Company, Dallas, shifting later to the employ of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis. In 1911, he entered the wholesale business as organizer of the Waco Drug Company.

The Waco Drug Company was one of the seven wholesale concerns consolidated as the Southwestern Drug Corporation in 1929. Mr. Penland was president of the corporation from its inception.

Always active in the affairs of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, Mr. Penland was elected president of that organization in 1930. He had served on several of its committees and had been put on the board of control in 1925. Among his other posts of activity were those of regent of Baylor University, president of the Waco Chamber of Commerce, board chairman of the Waco Dry Goods Company, and a director of the Waco Twine Mills and the M.K.&T. Railway Company of Texas.

John A. Hanley

John A. Hanley, superintendent of paint manufacturing facilities for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, died in Pittsburgh, August 24. He was fifty-four years old.

Before joining the Pittsburgh organization, Mr. Hanley was plant superintendent for Sears, Roebuck & Co. for seventeen years. He went to the Pittsburgh company as production manager of the paint division and was made manufacturing superintendent in the expansion program in 1944.

Charles Tuffiash

Charles Tuffiash, vice-president of Ketchum & Co., wholesale druggist, New York, died in South Orange, N. J., September 6. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Tuffiash was a native of Russia and came to the United States in 1906. He had been associated with Ketchum & Co. since 1910. He left a widow, two sons, one a lieutenant in the army medical corps, and two daughters.

Orlando Weber

Orlando Franklin Weber, one of the founders of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and long its president and directing head, died in his home in New York, September 6. He was sixty-six years old.

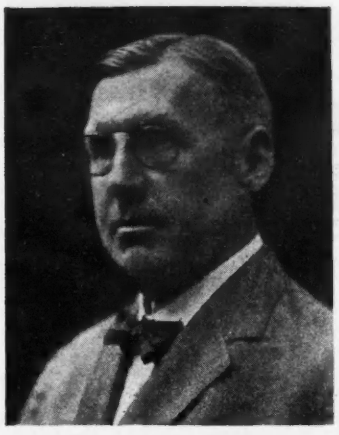
Mr. Weber was born in Grafton, Wis. In his youth he was a bicycle racer and he had a bicycle shop in Milwaukee in the nineties. He went into the automobile business in 1902, and in 1915 he was put in charge of the Maxwell Automobile Company.

Becoming interested in the future of a chemical industry in the United States following World War I, Mr. Weber became connected with the National Aniline & Chemical Company, and in 1919 he succeeded W. J. Matheson as president of the company. In 1920, with Eugene Meyer, he undertook to further his idea of a big future for the domestic chemical industry by means of a gigantic combination. This resulted in the formation of the Allied corporation, comprising the Barrett Company, the General Chemical Company, the National Aniline & Chemical Company, the Semet-Solvay Company, and the Solvay Process Company. Mr. Weber was made the first president of the amalgamation, and remained active in that post until 1931, when failing health necessitated his slowing up. He retired in 1934.

Mr. Weber's survivors are his wife, Mrs. Clare Harding Weber; a daughter, Mrs. Richard A. Springs, jr.; three grandchildren, and a brother, Charles F. Weber.

William H. Rorer, Sr.

William H. Rorer, sr., president of William H. Rorer, Inc., Philadelphia, and father of Gerald Rorer, president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, died August 25. He was seventy-one years of age.



William H. Rorer, Sr.

Born in West Chester, Pa., Mr. Rorer was a graduate of the Philadelphia Central High School and attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He started his business career as a retail druggist in Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1892. After four pears in the retail drug business, Mr. Rorer became affiliated with John Wyeth & Brother, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, where he remained for fifteen years, subsequently becoming head of the order department. In 1910 he formed his own business under the name of William H. Rorer and in 1928 the firm was incorporated.

R.V. LeSueur

Richard Vryling LeSueur, president and chairman of the board of Imperial Oil, Ltd., and its subsidiary, the International Petroleum Company, died in Toronto, September 6. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. LeSueur was born in Sarnia, Ont., and started his career there as a lawyer. He early became associated with the International company and for a time served it as an expert in exploration work in the Canadian Northwest and in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. In 1926, he was elected to the board of the company. In 1933, he became vice-president of the parent Imperial Oil, Ltd. A few years ago, he was elevated to the presidency and chairmanship of both companies.

Mr. LeSueur left a widow, also a son, in the Canadian army, and two daughters.

James Clarke, one of the founders of the Gulf Pulp & Paper Company, Quebec, died in White Plains, N. Y., September 5 at the age of ninety-three years. He also founded James Clarke & Co., distributor of the Encylopedia Britannica.

Thomas F. White, formerly president of the Andel Company, soap manufacturer, died in Cedarhurst, N. Y., September 5. He was sixty-one years old. He also had headed the White Export Company and the Products Manufacturing Company, and he was a prominent polo-player and amateur horseman.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"

Fully Protected by Copyright

Butyl Betamethoxyisobutyrate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128-208) in adhesive compositions containing resins or cellulose derivatives

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) for cellulose derivatives

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in nail enamels and lacquers containing resins or cellulose derivatives as base material

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in insulating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass—Plasticizers (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in coating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in coating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various compositions

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing resins or cellulose derivatives

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic — Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in making films from cellulose derivatives

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in making laminated fiber and molded products, and plastics from or containing resins or cellulose derivatives

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) for resins

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives or resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork

DDT Aerosol Bombs Price-Ceiled by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Ceiling prices have been set by the Office of Price Administration on aerosol bombs containing a DDT insecticide. The ceilings are effective from September 8 on 1-pound bombs which will be offered to the public in small volume during late Summer, for experimental household use in selected cities.

The ceilings are $2.40 for manufacturers' sales to wholesalers for similar distributors; $3 for sales to retailers, and $4 for sales at retail. They have been set by order No. 73 under section 1499.3 (e) of the general maximum price regulation.

Under the impetus of war...

X-ray looks into new fields!

How chemical exactness aids in the making of photographic emulsions for X-ray and other films.

During the war, mobile X-ray units moved right up to combat field hospitals, helping to expedite the care of wounded.

But medical aid was not the only duty for X-ray. The sharp, searching eye of X-ray looked over virtually all combat matériel used by American armed forces, from rifle bullets to steel plates for battleships! X-ray searched out defects, helped to assure uniform performance.

Yes . . . there are many new duties for X-ray film and for all kinds of photographic films.

This has naturally called for advanced techniques in the making of photographic emulsions for film.

In making photographic emulsions, manufacturers have to deal with many variables — time, temperature, rate of precipitation, agitation, washing, ripening, sensitizing substances, etc.

It *is* a delicate, painstaking job—and it *demands* fine chemicals of the highest purity *right at the beginning*. Infinitesimal amounts of chemical impurities can be responsible for important, and unwelcome, changes in speed and sensitivity of the film.

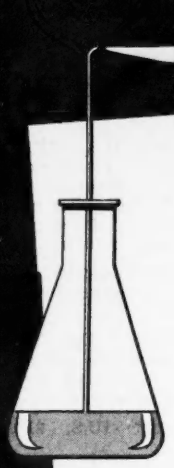
That's why the photographic industry relies upon Baker's *purity by the ton* in fine chemicals.

If you have a special requirement involving purity by the ton, we invite you to discuss your needs in confidence with Baker.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant:* Phillipsburg, N. J. *Branch Offices:* New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL



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Baker Chemicals for Photographic Emulsions

ACID HYDROCHLORIC
AMMONIUM BROMIDE
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE
AMMONIUM IODIDE
POTASSIUM BROMIDE
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE
POTASSIUM IODIDE
SODIUM CHLORIDE

ANALYZED REAGENTS Baker's FINE CHEMICALS

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

September 7, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08⅛
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetopherone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lots.. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00- —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50
Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech.,[7] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1,7] split, ret. dms.lb. Nominal
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26⅛
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .21 - —
dms.....lb. .22 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,7] dist., dms....lb. .17½- .19⅛
Corn oil, s.l.,[1,7] dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,7] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. 12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic,[3,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenyoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50% cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys..... lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[8] dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
Maleic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit ...lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic,[3] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .13¾- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11½- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks.....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,7] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07⅛
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls. dlvd. E... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16¼
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1,7] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 -
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 20,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms. works..lb. .83 - .94
pharmaceutical, dms.. works..lb. .82 - .88
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls....lb. 2.00 - 2.06
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.96 - 2.06
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1880- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. lb. .1930- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .081¼- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber etns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .63
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD27 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Controls on Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation
[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.67 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.70½-17.73½
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.62 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.65½-18.68½
tanks .....gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[9] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2] refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, divd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works.....lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l, same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long-ton.67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1 per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., divd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .82½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .84½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .79½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Alum potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .55 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., divd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .16 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 16% Al (OH)₃, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .73 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[8] c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .53 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms...lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder, rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia[4] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.ton.69.00 - —
Aqua, 26° cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_2 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09½
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms, kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80% anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point...ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Suphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12¼- .16½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- .17½
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms, works .....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. .75 - .80
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - —
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, futures, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1] bulk, c.l., works....lb. .14½- .17½
Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18¼- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Antimony oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide...bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo.80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10½- .11
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.65 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .58 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .78 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis....ton.44.60 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis....ton.33.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., came basis.....ton.26.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Barbasco root,[2,5] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10 - .11¼
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .09¼- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. .....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .72 - 1.00
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb. 3.20 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo, up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .59 - .60
dms. .....lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alchol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equal..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks.
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks.
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.65 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98.99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.85
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. .....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher
Carbon,[1] channel, compressed, beads,[6] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0525- —
l.c.l., divd. or whse..lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., divd. or whse.lb. .08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66¾%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.55 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.55 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Blue,[2] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.50 - 2.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 2.60 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.70

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For the more expensive cosmetics, we have Myristyl Alcohol for prompt delivery.

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●

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Rochelle Salt—Our production is now limited to the Technical grade but we expect to have the U. S. P. quality in the near future.

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Aniline Oil	Lactic Acid	Sodium Benzoate
Benzaldehyde	Lemon Oil	Sodium Citrate
Bromine	Magnesium Carbonate	Tannic Acid
Chloroform	Orange Oil	Tar Acid
Cresylic Acid	Potassium Bromide	Triethanolamine

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TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Blue iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .35 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .33 - -
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .31 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine,[4] cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.50 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.): Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluefing root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 -
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[8] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
Borax, tech., 99½%, pewd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Brown, umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian-type, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Turkey-type, bbls., ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - 70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
tankwagon, same basis..lb. .1846- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .36½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.96
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.7
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 -
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1] ingots or sticks, dlvd.lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 -
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse. works ft. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works..ton.80.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. dlvd..ton.18.50 -36.00
l.c.l., dlvd .....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07½
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frts. equald..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate,[4] precip., 5.8% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - .38
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80,% bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —

it's Post War now

For Mathieson's Sodium Chlorite and its Co-Product, Chlorine Dioxide

YES — through the ingenuity of Mathieson's chemical engineers, the available supply of Sodium Chlorite (and its amazingly useful co-product, Chlorine Dioxide) has been stepped-up to totals almost as great as originally planned for post war!

In simplest terms, this means that this most versatile — *under certain conditions most powerful and under other specific conditions most gentle* — oxidizing agent yet developed is available *now*. To many phases of American industry and to hundreds of communities beset with taste and odor problems in their water supply systems — this announcement will be of outstanding significance.

The adoption of Sodium Chlorite and Chlorine Dioxide in the technique of bleaching is certain to result in improved quality of many products now bleached by older methods. Textiles — cotton, rayon, and nylon . . . paper products of all kinds . . . edible and inedible oils . . . shellacs and varnishes . . . even beeswax and straw products, can be bleached *whiter* than ever before with an absolute minimum change of chemical and physical characteristics through the use of Sodium Chlorite. And Mathieson's research staff is still developing more and more uses for this greatest of oxidizing agents!

Mathieson is prepared to furnish full information on Sodium Chlorite — and Mathieson's staff is ready to work with you now in adapting this outstanding chemical to your requirements. Write today!

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SODIUM CHLORITE . . . CHLORINE DIOXIDE . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . LIQUID CHLORINE . . . SODIUM METHYLATE . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . SODA ASH . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS & AQUA . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS

Mathieson CHEMICALS

Calcium sulphocarbolate, bbls.lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth.,[4] tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb .48 - .58
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks.
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, futures..lb. .85 - .88
Canadian, futures, bgs.....lb. .82 - .83
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .70 - .71
Caraway seed, Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .70 - .71
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98% dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½ - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l., lb. .07½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.09 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, tech., zone 4, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 -
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - 19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs..lb. 1.45 - 1.50
medium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. .84 - .86
India, cs.....lb. .88 - .90
green, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Carotene, cryst.. 1,350,000 A units per gm.. tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd..... gram. 2.90 - -
in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units .50 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -25.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .42 - .43
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .24¼- —
less than 20, same basis.
less than 20, same basis, lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bags.....lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .21 - .22
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .22½- .24¼
Cassia,[1,7] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans,[7] bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton. 82.00 -83.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.00 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .23¾- .24¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 -
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs. works....lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
Acetate-butyrate, medium, 50-lb. ctns., 1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (61.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - -.-
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l. works...ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .38 - .45
Roman, bls.....lb. No stocks
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 31.25 - —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works, ton. 31.00 -33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton. 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 -41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works..ton. 44.00 - —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works..ton. 23.65 - —
Pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points... ton. 20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.22 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.47 - 3.80
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 2.62 - 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.46 - 8.32
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50

China clay, dom., wet-grd., silk-bolt, 90½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton. 12.50 -
import, white, lump, bulk, c.i., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila...ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.ton. 41.00 - -
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. 88 -
dms.....lb. .90 - .9
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l....lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - -
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - -
100-lb. cyls., same basis....lb. .82 - -
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - -
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - -
Choline chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 -
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07¼- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.60
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., futures..lb. .5202- —
OO, bls., futures.....lb. .5320- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5407- —
OOOO, bls., futures..... .5494- —
No. 1, bls., futures. .....lb. .5145- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5058- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .4958- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .4858- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.....lb. .15¾- .16
futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
futures, bls.....lb. .17 - .17¼
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs..lb. .50 - .55
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks

SPOT DELIVERIES

TRIACETIN 87-99%

ZINC AND MAGNESIUM STEARATE
CREAM OF TARTAR USP IMPORTED
POTASH PRUSSIATE YELLOW
MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE PURE FOOD
MENTHOL TECHNICAL

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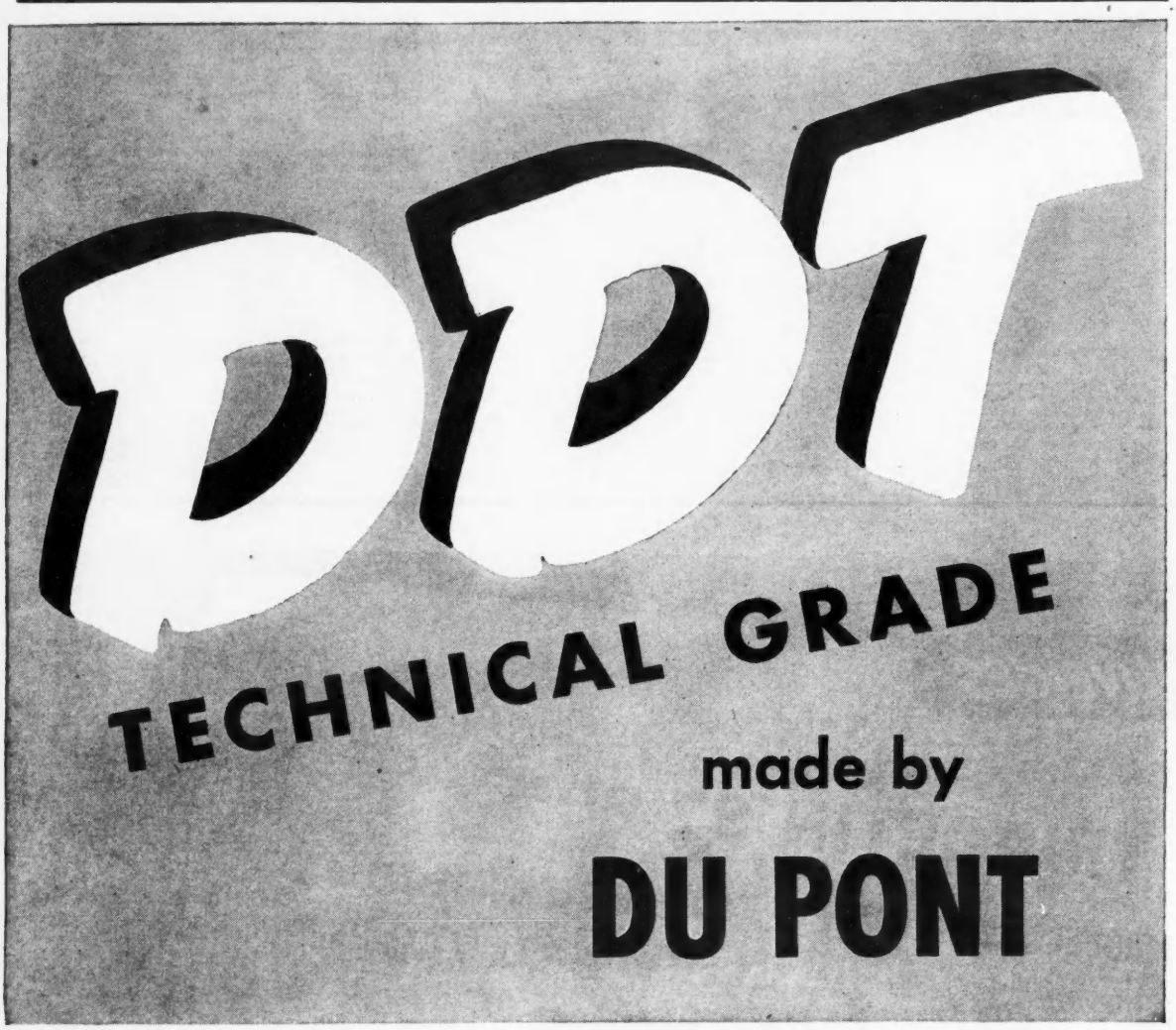
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.... ....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.... ....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works... ....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[9] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[9] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[9] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal.
Naphthenate,[9] 6% Co, 50-gal.
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[4] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[9] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. No prices
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
blue, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb No stocks
Colledion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .23½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .35 - .81
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .90 - .95
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25¾- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
tetside, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu. 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¾
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[4] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms..lb. .15¾- .16
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Copper sulphate, monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd..100 lbs. 10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs. 10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.20
Cepperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, Ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Indian, bgs.....lb No stocks.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Cornsilk, futures, new crop, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42° bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton. 45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .58 - .58½
imported, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .36
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .1650
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .38 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resrn grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55-and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[5] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.63½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .37 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lo. .18 Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
DDT, fiber dms., tons, works..lb. .55 - —
tins, smaller lots, works..lb. .65 - —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[5] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .26½- .28½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots..lb. 5.00 - 8.50
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)
Phthalate,[9] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .35 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. No stocks
l.c.l., works.....lb. No stocks
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast, ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .09
Dibutyl phthalate,[9] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2680- .2900
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .2880- .3100
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2130- .2350
l.c.l., works .....lb. .2180- .2400
tanks, works .....lb. .2030- .2250
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.lb. .48 - .51
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - .52½
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - .50
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. allc., lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)
Dichloroethyl ether,[9] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[9] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Diethyl phthalate,[9] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works. frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —



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. . . to manufacturers of insecticides, but only for bona fide experimental purposes. There are various formulations and strengths.

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With the release of Quinine by the War Production Board for civilian use as an antimalarial and therapeutic agent, we are glad to co-operate further with the W. P. B. by arranging to supply Quinine Sulfate and Quinine Hydrochloride, from the Government stock-pile, for distribution to drug trade and pharmaceutical manufacturers. These two products now are available in the following sizes:

QUININE SULFATE U.S.P.	QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE U.S.P.
100 oz.	100 oz.
25 oz.	25 oz.
5 oz.	5 oz.
1 oz.	1 oz.
½ oz.	

Orders for 5 oz. quantities or less may be supplied without authorization, provided that end use as an antimalarial or therapeutic agent is assured. For larger quantities, it will be necessary to file Form No. 2945 with the War Production Board.

Merck is proud of its contribution to the Wartime quinine program, having originally supplied a substantial part of the Government's stock-pile from our own reserve stocks at the outbreak of the war. We also expanded our production facilities and continued the manufacture of Quinine and other Cinchona Salts from Government acquired bark for our Armed Forces and essential public health needs during the entire duration of the war.

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Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digiycol laurate, dms.....lb. .5[illegible] - .6[illegible]
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls. c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works or N.Y. met..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .09 - .00½
Dimethyl phthalate,[4] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[5] dms., ton lots, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, divd.....lb .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1] destructive dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .52 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45

Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,8] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.69.50 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls..lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - —
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, c .....lb. No stocks

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns., lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
cns..lb. 2.90
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 2, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns...lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns...lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 3.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
D&C orange No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.35 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .58 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .95
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .68 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
493 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct amerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .35 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7073 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
557 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .65 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
85 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
656 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
687 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .90 - —
Red
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

September ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1945

New Synthetics May Have Important Therapeutic Uses

A patented, but as yet unused, process of synthesizing quinoline derivatives, according to the inventor, may yield new pharmaceuticals of great value.

Among these new synthetics are 2-(4-methoxy-phenyl) quinoline-6-sulfofnic acid, and 2-phenyl quinoline-6-sulfonic acid; compounds in the same family as 2-phenyl quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (sold as a pharmaceutical under the names of Atophan or Cinchophene). Further investigation of possibilities of the new compounds appears to be justified.

Information concerning this patent may be obtained by writing to U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

Lecithin Use Broadens As Cost Comes Down

Because yield of lecithin from soy-bean phospholipids is materially increased by the ethanol-extraction method of preparation this food-processing anti-oxidant and emulsifying agent is now available in cheaper commercial forms. As a result, it is being applied to uses from which it was formerly barred by excessive cost.

Among these newer applications are its use in casein paints, plant sprays, creosote emulsions, and softening and wetting agents. In the synthetic rubber industry, it is speeding up vulcanizing and imparting to many synthetic rubber products properties previously found only in natural rubber.

Cotton Seed Yields Lecithin

A new source of lecithin is cotton seed. Commercially practicable amounts of lecithin are extracted from it by first separating the phospholipids with acetone, then precipitating the lecithin with ethyl-ether in an excess of acetone.

Montan Wax Alternates Made from Ester Gums

Montan wax, an imported material used in the manufacture of electrical insulation, phonograph records, sizing agents, hardeners, linings, coatings and other products, may be replaced by a new synthetic wax-like composition made entirely from domestic raw materials. The synthetic waxes possess most of the properties of natural montan wax, and, unlike natural montan, do not have to be bleached as they are light in color.

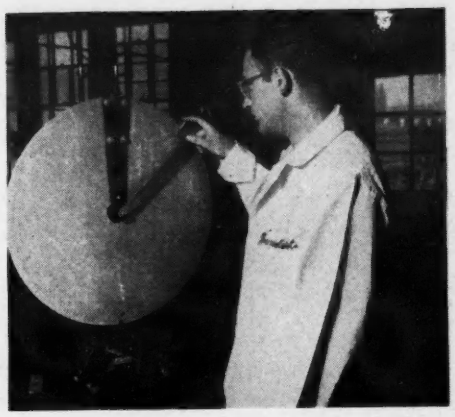
The basic ingredients are a high percentage of ester gum and hydrogenated castor oil. To these are added petroleum wax, petroleum asphalt, or both; or a coal-tar solvent-soluble and gasoline-insoluble resin remaining after solvent refining of wood resin.

Variation of these additives in kind and proportion imparts to the synthetic wax different properties of hardness, moisture-resistance, viscosity, and melting point, thus adapting these new, wax-like compositions to a wide range of applications.

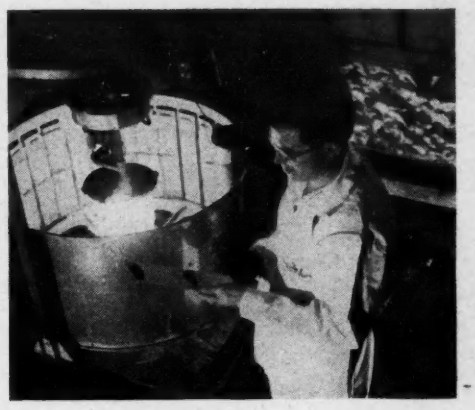
Modern Resin Research Hinges On Wide Range of Physical Tests

U.S.I. Reveals Additional Instruments Used for High-Precision Testing at Its Newark Laboratories

The widespread interest in a recent CHEMICAL NEWS article on instruments has prompted U.S.I. to picture here some of the other instruments which are now working overtime in the company's development of new resins to solve specific wartime problems and in fundamental research aimed toward new and unusual postwar resin products. Although few other fields of chemical research and manufacture depends so heavily on physical testing, these instruments should be of general interest, as well as suggestive of possible adaptations to fields other than resins.



Strength of plastics and plywoods is tested on this accurate impact tester. The weighted arm drops from a pre-set height, breaks the sample at the bottom of its stroke and coasts on up a scale at the left. The height of the swing shows inversely, the amount of energy consumed in breaking the sample, and thus its impact strength.



Synthetic weather is made in this weatherometer which produces the equivalent of months of exposure in a matter of hours. Samples of coatings made from U.S.I. resins are subjected to sizzling sunshine, drenching rains, quick temperature changes—all the conditions they will meet in service.

Purer Vitamins Obtained by New Ethanol Process

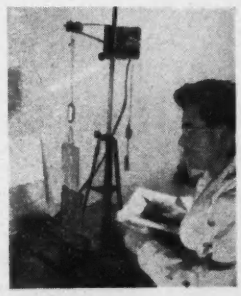
More potent vitamins A and D, a New Jersey inventor claims, can be produced by the following process: a concentrate of vitamin A and D, extracted from fish or other marine oil is dissolved in an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent, and vitamin A is extracted therefrom with an aqueous solution of ethanol. The water content of the ethanol solution is adjusted so that vitamin A will dissolve, but little or no vitamin D will be taken up by the solution.

To separate vitamin D from the solvent-extracted mass, it is esterified, and the esterified vitamin D, now soluble, is removed by extraction with an aqueous solution of ethanol. The water content of the ethanol solutions is adjusted so that the vitamin D esters will be dissolved to the exclusion of any hydrocarbons present.

This Reflectometer electronically measures gloss and color of coatings before, after and during exposure—with great precision. The speed with which measurements are made help U.S.I. chemists get quick answers as to the initial color and gloss and gloss retention of resins.

3 Corporate Changes Announced by U.S.I.

Mr. Glenn L. Haskell, President of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., announces the election, at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, of Francis T. Dodge, President of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., as a Director, and Bracebridge H. Young, Secretary, as Vice President and Secretary, and the appointment of Thomas H. Casson as Controller.



Uniformly applied coatings are essential to consistent results in studying those coatings. This dip coater, operated by an accurate Telechron motor, dips panels into the coating and withdraws them at a closely controlled rate.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

September ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1945

Improved Wetting Agents Produced With Alcohols

A newly patented process has as its objective increased production of purer sulphated fatty esters, which are used as wetting, penetrating, and emulsifying agents in the textile industry. The end products are said to be clear, oily liquids that produce clear aqueous solutions and have remarkable foaming properties even in highly attenuated dilutions.

The new process prepares these esters in two steps. The first is to produce a low molecular weight alkyl fatty ester by reacting a mono- or polyhydric alcohol, such as ethanol or butanol, with an unsaturated or hydroxy fatty acid in the presence of a catalyst such as alkylated napthalene sulphonic acid. (In place of the lower alcohols, their esters, such as ethyl acetate, or ethyl formate may be used.)

The final sulphated fatty ester is produced by adding a complex alcohol or ester having ether, ketone or amino groups in its molecule. This mixture is treated with a sulphating agent, and after the reaction is complete, the resulting product is washed with a solution of sodium chloride and neutralized.

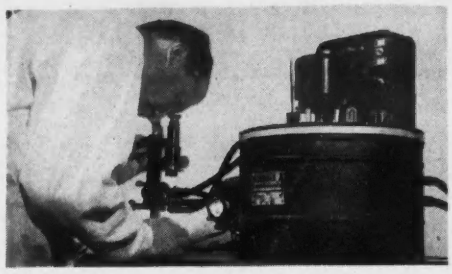
Pantothenic Acid Is Subject of New Patents

One new patent claims to reduce the cost of beta-alanine, intermediate used in the production of pantothenic acid. The new method precipitates beta-alanine from a solution of beta-alanine acid addition salt in ethanol by adding an excess of diethanolamine, ethanolamine and N-morpholinoethanol, or other base having its ionization constant between 4×10^{-8} and 4×10^{-4}.

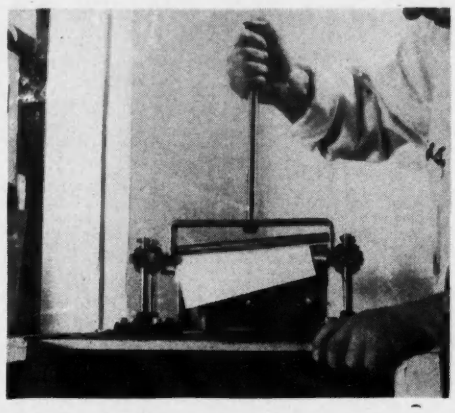
A second invention covers the production of uniform pantothenic compounds in crystalline form by reacting butyrolactones with beta-alanine. In one example, beta-alanine is dissolved in an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and d-alpha-acetoxy-beta-beta-dimethyl-gamma-butyrolactone is added. The reaction product is freed of unreacted beta-alanine and acetone is added. The white powder which crystallizes is separated by decanting the mother liquor, and drying the precipitate under high vacuum. The colorless needles thus produced are sodium-l-pantothenate.

Modern Resin Research

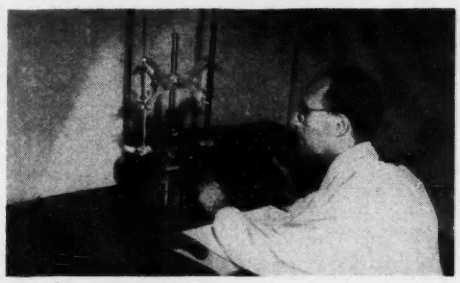
(Continued from preceding page)



The Refractive-index measurements of liquids are indispensible today in the study and identification of resins and plastics. This precision instrument is kept in an air-conditioned room at U.S.I.'s laboratory.



Flexibility measurements are made by bending a coated metal sheet over a tapered mandrel. The smaller the diameter at which cracking occurs, the better the flexibility of the finish.



This electronic titrimeter gives U.S.I. chemists quick, accurate determinations of acid numbers and oxidation reduction potentials without dependence on color interpretation by the operator.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Corrosion-proofing of metal parts, between production operations, is said to be effected by use of a new water-soluble rust inhibitor that forms an invisible dry film. **(No. 973)**

USI

A plastic packaging film, transparent, tough, elastic and tear-resistant, is described in a new 20 page catalog, with many color illustrations showing applications. Said to be odorless, tasteless and insoluble in water and ordinary solvents, it should find wide application. **(No. 974)**

USI

Improved curing of concrete is said to result from the use of a new membrane-type coating, applied to wet concrete to assure proper hydration. Product is reported not to run at high temperatures, nor to wash off when it rains. **(No. 975)**

USI

Faster analysis of gases having absorption bands in the infra-red section of the spectrum is promised by the manufacturer of a photometer-type gas analyzer. Some gas concentrations as attenuated as one part in 10,000 can be detected. **(No. 976)**

USI

Protection of galvanized surfaces against white corrosion is the purpose of two new liquid finishes. They are applied by dip to parts, complete assemblies or sheet. Treated parts are reported to have shown no corrosion in 236-hr salt-spray tests. **(No. 977)**

USI

A stripper for baked japans, as well as lacquers and enamels, until recently available only for war work, is again on the market for civilian use. **(No. 978)**

USI

Four alloys are described as being resistant to diverse corrosive agents. In this group are alloys having high resistance to hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid (in all concentrations) and corrosive chlorine compounds. Temperature characteristics and workability are said to be good. **(No. 979)**

USI

To render fabrics water-repellent, a new treatment is offered for dip, brush or spray application. It is said that the new treatment does not affect color or finish of fabric and that it prevents mildew. **(No. 980)**

USI

Testing water hardness, to determine proper concentration of polyphosphates for treatment, is said to be done in minutes instead of hours with a new, conveniently packed test set. **(No. 981)**

USI

Improved molded plastic production is promised by the manufacturer of a new, water-soluble material for application to mold surfaces. It is said to prevent sticking and not to discolor the molded plastic part. **(No. 982)**

USI

To stop condensation drip, a manufacturer offers a new coating which can be applied like plaster to pipes and tanks. Claims use of his product can increase refrigeration efficiency up to 25% through evaporative effect. **(No. 983)**

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Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
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Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40

ACETONE
Chemically Pure
RESINS
S&W Ester Gums—all types
S&W Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
S&W *Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
S&W *Arofene—pure phenolics
S&W *Arochem—modified types
S&W Natural Resins—all standard grades
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
*Indalone
Urethan

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.75	- .80
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.04	- 1.10
imported	lb.	No	stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.52	- .56
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.35	- .36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.55	- .56
select, bndls.	lb.	.55	- .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	21.00	-33.00
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	- 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.	oz.	.95	- 1.45
Sulphate, tins.	oz.	.95	- 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	- —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs.	ozs.	.65	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.	oz.	.50	- —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.48	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.,	gram.	.75	- —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.80	- 1.96
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.15	- 2.40
dried, bgs.	lb.	.02½	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.04	- .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal.	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal.	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	2.85	- —

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cs.	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Eserine, bots.	oz.	No	prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.	vial	2.10	- —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.80	- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs.	lb.	.93	- 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.	lb.	.11	- .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	- .61
Ether, synthetic, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks	lb.	.12½	- —
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1170	- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1220	- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1070	- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1225	- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1275	- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1125	- .1235
NF, dms.	lb.	.14½	- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38	- —
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50	- .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	.58	- —
Chloride, tech., dms.	lb.	.18	- .20
USP, bbls., cyl.	lb.	.20	- .22
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 3.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif.,	lb.	.26	- .32
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.	lb.	.33½	- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.	lb.	.55	- —
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.47	- —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	- —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.77	- —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.50	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.52	- .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.80	- —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0842	- —
West of Rockies.	lb.	.0891	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.0842	- —
West of Rockies.	lb.	.0941	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.0743	- —
West of Rockies.	lb.	.0792	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.09	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.16½	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.14½	- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.12½	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.15½	- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.57	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.80	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.50	-10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.	lb.	5.25	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	5.30	- 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.10	- .12
Eugenol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.87	- 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons.	ton.	17.00	-30.50
bulk, c.l.	ton.	14.00	-17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons.	ton.	12.75	-16.25
bulk, c.l.	ton.	9.75	-12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons.	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	17.00	-19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.16½	- .17
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.16½	Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	.13½	- .14
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No	stocks
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.07¾	- .08¼
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	35.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	- —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works,	lb.	.13½	- .15
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.15	- —
water-white, cs., works.	lb.	.14½	- .17
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.17	- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	18.50	-19.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.45	- 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works.	ton.	72.50	- —
65% protein, bgs., E. works,	ton.	78.50	- —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast.	ton.	66.50	- —
Flake white, bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
kegs	lb.	.11	- —
Fleaseed, dom., French-type, bgs.	lb.	.62	- .64
French, black, bgs.	lb.	No	stocks
Indian, blonde, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	37.00	- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	33.00	- —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	32.00	- —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	31.00	- —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	30.00	- —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0520	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.0570	- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.	lb.	.0460	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.0510	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.0320	- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.0345	- —
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.58	- .59
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines.	ton.	8.50	-15.00
Tex. mines.	ton.	12.50	- —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.	ton.	3.00	- —
Chicago	ton.	4.00	- —
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., cns., dms.	lb.	.15½	- .20½
tanks, works.	lb.	.09½	- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.	gal.	.75	- —
refd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.18½	- .19¼
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾	- —

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45	- —
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.24	- .28
l.c.l., works.	lb.	1.75	- 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.	lb.	No	stocks
Extract, bbls.	lb.	No	stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.35	- —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.05¾	- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks.	gal.	.08	- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks,	gal.	.05¾	- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks.	gal.	.06¾	- —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks.	gal.	.0655	- .0775
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks,	gal.	.04½	- .04¾
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	.90	- .97
export, cs.	lb.	1.00	- —

Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.

Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.19	- .20
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.36	- .37
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.37	- .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.	lb.	No	prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	- .16¾
Calicut, bgs.	lb.	.16½	- .17
Romeo-type, bgs.	lb.	.17¼	- .17¾
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.17½	- .18
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.16½	- .17
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .22½
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .18½
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.19	- .19½
Rhattoon, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .18½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	8.00	- 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest,	lb.	.16	- —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½	- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17	- —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½	- —

Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- .21¼
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	- .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	- .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	- .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	- .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	- .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	- .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	- .34½

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.

"He *says he likes them seamless'*

WE'RE in no mood for arguments with the hosiery trade. All we know is that the Crowntainer, a seamless can, made a hit the moment we put it on the market.

The Crowntainer is actually a steel bottle. It is far stronger than ordinary cans. And because of its shape and type of construction, its uses are innumerable.

The Crowntainer is further proof of "cangenuity"—Crown's ability to combine ingenuity with can-making skill and experience. This ability is a source of profit for you. Nor is it limited to the production of new kinds of containers; it has many applications of benefit to can users. If you wish a sample, just tell us your problem.

CROWN CAN

INDEPENDENT AND HELPFUL

CROWN CAN COMPANY • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12¼- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
tanks .....lb. .16¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
tanks .....lb. .16½- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¾- —
tanks .....lb. .17 - —
B. P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18¼- —
tanks .....lb. .17½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
tanks .....lb. .16¾- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
oz.20.75 -21.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.85 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 8.10 - 8.85
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .80 - .87
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .08 - —

Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .08¼- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[4] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11 - .11½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, artificial, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.35
Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21¼- —

Gum, copal, Congo, sorted, 32, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .16⅞- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14⅝- —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅞- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15⅝- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13¼- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .06⅝- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
Momboyo, No. 1, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .13½- —
nubs and chips, same basis. lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11⅜- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16⅜- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅜- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11⅜- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅝- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅜- —
Manila-Singapore[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08⅜- —
lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bakts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis...lb. .13⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis....lb. .08⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cns., c.l., same basis..lb. .35⅝- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅜- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l..lb. .30⅜- —
2, bgs., same basis. .....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis...lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅜- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] ns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .09¼- .09¾
Ester, gum-rosin, type[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1210- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1285- —
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.....lb. .095 - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —

● RUGGEDNESS . . OUTSTANDING APPEARANCE . . are two important characteristics you must have in the collapsible tubes you specify. *SHEFFALLOY "Sheffield Process"* have long been known as the tubes that can "take it". Our exclusive processes of melting, mixing and tempering the metals make their toughness *bred in*—an integral, always-there, guarantee of pliable strength. You can depend upon us, too, for an outstanding job of tube decoration, even to the important small finishing touches such as the attractive beveled shoulder and matching cap on the tubes illustrated. No wonder the leaders in the drug, cosmetic and allied fields look to us for their collapsible metal tubes. For post-war competition, for vital packaging problems now, when *you* need tubes specify *SHEFFALLOY "Sheffield Process" Tubes.* A phone call or letter to our nearest office will bring full details.

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3132 S. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO 16 • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, V. P., 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18
THE WILCO COMPANY, 6800 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES 1

Gum, kauri, white, superior, No. 2, same basis..lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] casks.....lb. .97½- .99½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 2.85
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald...ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla.,, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal. ton.12.50
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald....ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Hematine paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,9] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz.20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[9] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able. divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50

I

Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Methyl, dms.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bois., works, l.t. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Iron hypophosphite, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[4] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas, and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .32 - .36
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .53
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .25½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[9] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .55 - —

J

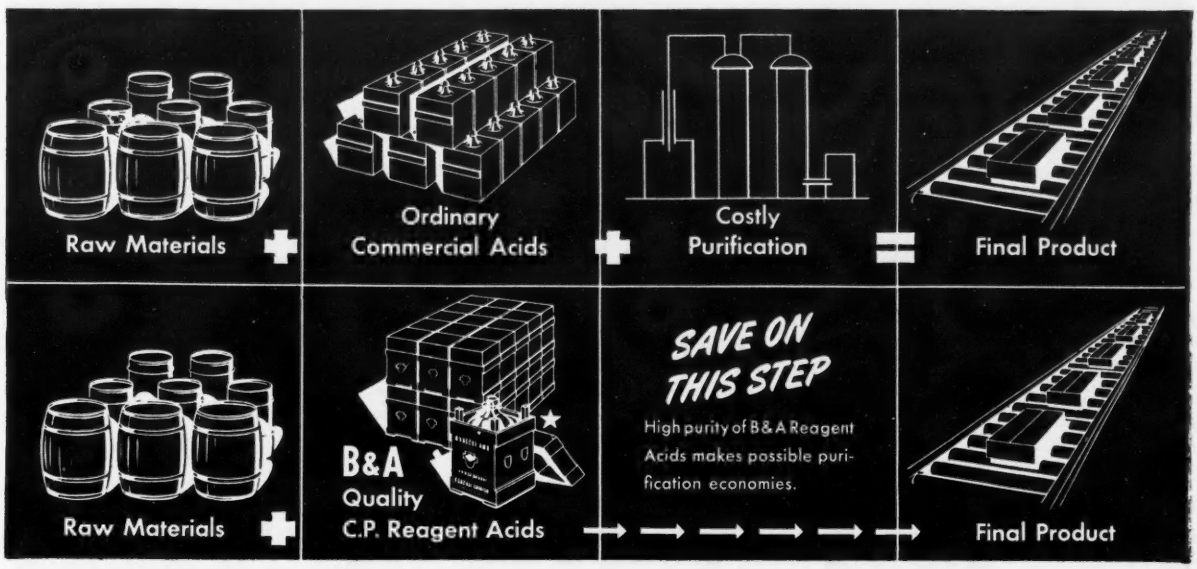
Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .32 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .80
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .45 - .70
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.15

K

Kamala, cns.....lb. .85 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks... gal. .056 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04⅝- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .05 - .0605
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0575- .05875
San Francisco, tanks....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .1522½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .1446- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bls.....lb. .29 Nom.



PRODUCT COSTS

Have You Considered this method to increase product quality while lowering manufacturing costs?

The Method—Where high purity is required for finished products such as drugs, cosmetics and food commodities, *many leading manufacturers use Baker & Adamson Quality Reagent Acids in production instead of ordinary commercial acids.*

The Reason—In case after case, actual plant experience has proved that when B & A high purity reagent acids go into the process, costly purification steps frequently can be avoided or cut to a minimum. Thus, manufacturing costs are reduced and product quality often improved.

Here's Why—B & A Reagent Acids are consistently produced well within exacting A. C. S. specifications. Undesirable impurities such as arsenic, chloride, iron, etc., are held to extremely low limits, in some instances to a hundredth part per million! That's why B & A Reagent Acids help keep impurities out of the process, not put them in as is often the case when commercial acids are used.

Investigate B & A Reagent Acids for your operations, too. Perhaps you can obtain the same significant results that other manufacturers now enjoy.

ACID ACETIC, C.P. Glacial, 99.5%, Reagent, A.C.S.
ACID HYDROCHLORIC, C.P. Sp. Gr. 1.18, Reagent, A.C.S.
ACID NITRIC, C.P. Sp. Gr. 1.42, Reagent, A.C.S.
ACID PERCHLORIC, 70-72%, 60% & 20%, Reagent, A.C.S.
ACID PHOSPHORIC, Ortho, 85%, Reagent, A.C.S.
ACID SULFURIC, C.P. Sp. Gr. 1.84, Low N, Reagent, A.C.S.
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, C.P. Sp. Gr. 0.90, Reagent, A.C.S.

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★ Initial shipments of B & A Reagent Acids in the new 6½ gallon, completely covered carboy now being made. This superior container offers pour-clean lip, screw-cap closure, etc. It is light in weight; easy to handle, use, and store. Available soon everywhere. You will want it, so write for full information now.

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In Wisconsin: General Chemical Wisconsin Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.

In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.75 -	.80
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.65
select, bls.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Lead, acetate,[2] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	.23¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	.23
standard, paste, cns., c.l.	lb.	.05¾-	.06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 -	.06¼
powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.20¼
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	.23
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.23¼
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	.25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	.25¼

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½-	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, bots.	lb.	2.80 -	—
jars	lb.	2.69 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	—
Metal,[16] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).			
Metallic paste, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks	
Lead, naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb.	lb.	.14½-	.17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 -	.28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.09½-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.14 -	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10½-	—
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
other points	lb.	.10¾-	—
Resinate,[4] precip., 23.3% Pb., dms.	lb.	.17½-	—
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730-	.0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.23¼-	—
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.	lb.	.06¼-	—
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½-	—
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾-	—
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.06½-	—
dlvd. other points	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.06¾-	—
other points	lb.	.06½-	—
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½-	—
other points	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 -	—
other points	lb.	.07½-	—
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼-	.13¾
dealers, kgs.	lb.	.11¼-	.11⅞
painters, kgs.	lb.	.12¼-	.12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾-	.69
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 -	.72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 -	.68
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.25 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.65 -	—
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 -	—
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.15 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.65 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 -	—
LeRoy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Lime, chemical, hydrated, Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.65 -	—
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.15 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	8.00 -	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	10.65 -	—
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams., Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[8] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).			
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.25 -	8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60 -	3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.,	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	—
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	48.00 -	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.06¼-	—
other points	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.06¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.06 -	—
other points	lb.	.06½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.09 -	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.92 -	1.98
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Chloride, jars	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40	1.41
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 -	2.60
Hydroxide, jars	lb.	1.25 -	1.46
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.20 -	—
jars	lb.	5.05 -	—
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works.	lb.	.50 -	—
Lithopone,[1,6] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Titanated,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.0585-	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.0610-	—
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.66
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.00 -	1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50 -	38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32 -	—

An *IMPORTANT* Announcement

Regarding

LANOLIN

As "America's Largest Supplier of Lanolin," we welcome the revocation of WFO-76 because, once again, you may purchase *any* quantity of Lanolin and from *any* supplier. It means once again, a return to the principle of purchases on the basis of *value* received, instead of volume received. It means once again, a return to competitive selling . . . the principle of *quality*—not quantity.

BENEFITS OF WAR RESEARCH

But most important of all, the release of Lanolin means that the Drug, Cosmetic and Allied Industries may now enjoy the fruitful results of several years of Lanolin refining research made necessary by war-time urgency. Malmstrom is proud of its contribution to this research . . . research which brought forward a greatly improved Lanolin . . . a product of greater stability and purity than any grade heretofore available.

We were not able to embody these qualities in the Lanolin sold during the last two years because of limitations in processing time as well as restrictions under the allocation orders and scarcity of wool fat itself. However, within the next few weeks we expect that this greatly improved grade of Malmstrom's Nimco Brand Lanolin will be available in quantity.

If you are interested in product improvement through the use of Lanolin, we urge that you send for testing samples immediately.

N. I. MALMSTROM & CO.

America's Largest Suppliers of { **LANOLIN** • Anhydrous U.S.P. • Hydrous U.S.P. • Absorption Base • Technical
DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • Wool Greases

147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Logwood extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .39½- .44½
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tin..lb. 12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50

M

Mace,[1,7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., Zone 1..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l. Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ½c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd.lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton. 58.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l...lb. .25 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, futures, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Leaves, bls..... .....lb. .38 - .40
Manaca root, bls... .....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs..... .....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15¼
Soyate, 8.2% Mn. dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. East..ton. 69.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati... ton. 68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,5] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton. 67.50 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .65 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP, laevo, cns. .....lb. 13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichloride[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] dms.....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide,[3] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.70
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10¼- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —

Methanol,[1,2,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or divd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, divd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1150- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1875- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt alld..lb. .30½- —

Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. extra, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —

Methyl acetone, natural, Group B, tanks, Zone 1, same basis..gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
zone 4, same basis.. gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

F A M O U S

Caustic Comments

A former President of the United States, noted for his caustic wit, was once being welcomed by the painfully pompous dignitaries of a small rural community when, nearby, a pig began to grunt.

The President turned toward the animal and pleaded, "Gentlemen, one at a time, please."

Dow

ONE OF MANY DOW CHEMICALS USED BY AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Caustic Soda

We have a *CAUSTIC* message also:

Dow is exceptionally well situated to supply industry with Caustic Soda and other heavy chemicals in the Dow tradition of service, reliability, and product-quality. Three Dow plants—in California, Texas, and Michigan—are strategically located to serve your needs, wherever you may be.

Dow Technical Advisory Service Available

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit
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DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bets, 100-lb. lots, lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots..lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns..lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns..lb. .75 - .80
cyls..lb. .65 - .70
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns..lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms..lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bets..lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l..lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs..lb. .36 - —
25-50 lbs..lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .38
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .33 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs..lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works..lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¼- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
dlvd..lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .10¼- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.48.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works..ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works..ton.35.50 -37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works..ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works..ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder,[1] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .14 - .14½
Zone B..lb. .13½- .14
spray, bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B..lb. .14¼- —
whole, roller, bbls..lb. .29 - .32
spray, bbls..lb. .30 - .34½
Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .26¾- .27½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2..gal. .18½- —
Area 3..ton.26.00 - —
Area 4..ton.29.00 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, Area 5..ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho., Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .35 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. ..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morphine hydrobromine, 5 ozs.oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns..lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs..lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs..lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs..lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs..lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs..lb. 1.50 - 2.00
5 lbs..lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls..lb. 2.25 - 2.90
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
yellow, bgs..lb. .18 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs..lb. .07¼- .07¾
oriental, bgs..lb. .0640- .0680
yellow, bgs..lb. .1450- .1500
Washington, yellow, bgs..lb. .14½- .15
Myrobalans,[1,6] whole, JI, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.57.00 - —
J2, same basis..ton.50.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephelinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Neroline, crys., cns..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,8] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls..lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms..lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls..lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls..lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs..lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Niketamide, bots., cbys.....lb.12.00 -17.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
tanks..lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble,[4] ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble,[4] ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.10 8.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] Hopewell, Va., bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs..lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls..lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs..lb. .13½- .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3..gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3..gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3..gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —

HELPING OUR CUSTOMERS WITH UNIFORM ACCURACY

Everyone knows that the greatness of American mechanical production depends on parts that always fit when they come to the assembly line, and that in this accomplishment, accuracy to the thousandth of an inch is commonplace.

Vegetable oil processes now make similar demands in *chemical* accuracy. New war-time developments have increased the need and use of precise controls.

Kellogg refined special oils must be uniformly correct in those chemical constants that affect the reactions in our customers' production. This is accomplished by plant processes designed especially to assure precision and uniformity.

In every Kellogg plant, also, chemical tests in control laboratories are the equivalent of the most careful inspection in mechanical industries. They make certain that all Kellogg special oils are uniformly trustworthy.

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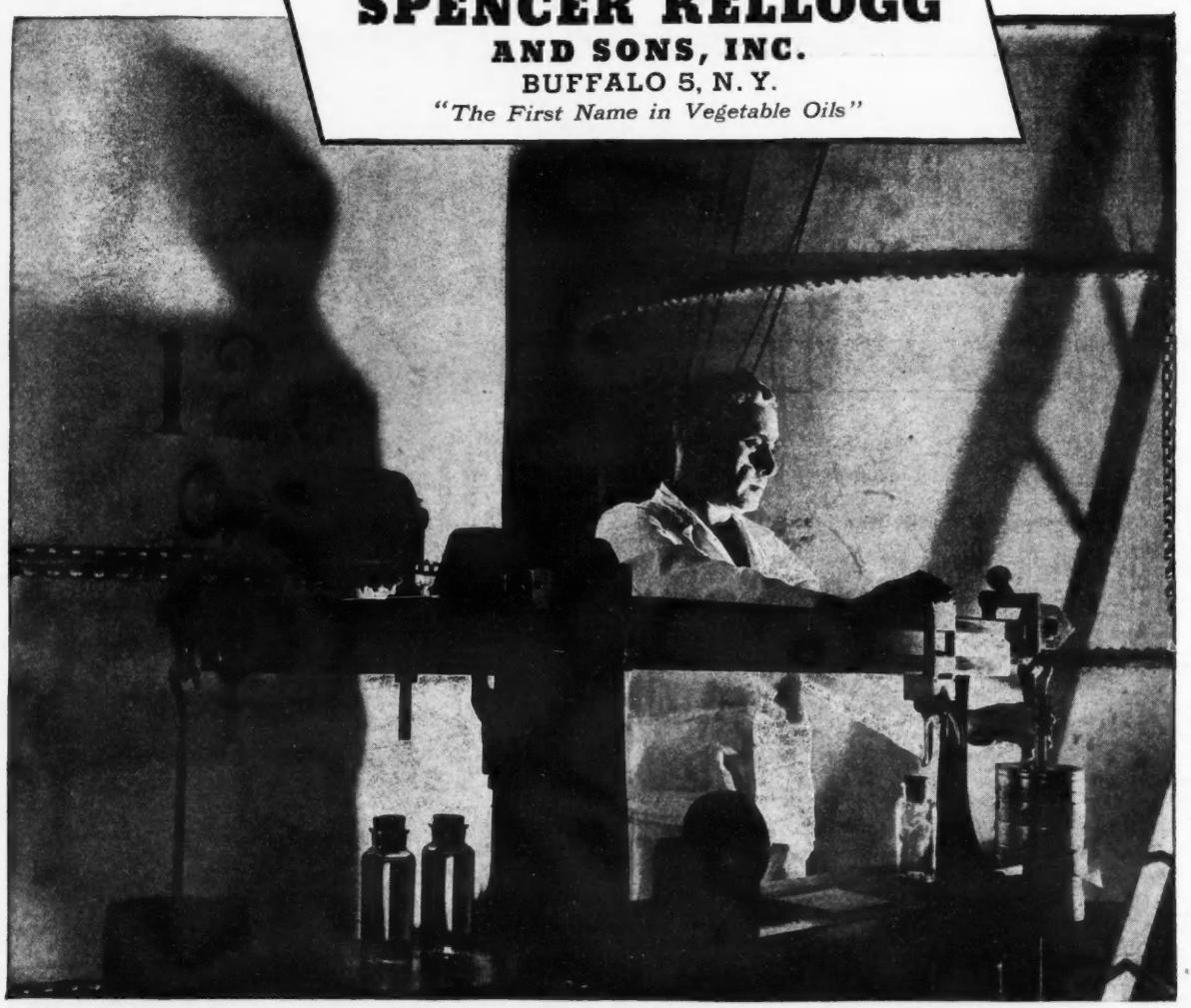
BUFFALO 5, N. Y.
"The First Name in Vegetable Oils"



Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 125.00 - 140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Brazilian, cns...lb. 10.00 -10.25
Italian, cns.....lb. 11.00 -12.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb. 22.00 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 12.00 -12.75
rectified, cns.....lb. 14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 15.75 - 16.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 17.50 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,7] blown, ret. dms., c.l.. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., cl. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., c.l. .....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., cl.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. 16.90 - —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3 tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
lc.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- .14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 - —
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Celery, bots.....lb. 17.25 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb. 32.00 -45.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tanks .....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb. 23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Dillweed, dms.....lb. 4.30 - 4.40
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units..... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 16.00 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 16.50 -17.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 17.50 -17.75
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease)
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.lb. 16.00 -17.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
tech., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.....lb. 55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns.....lb. 12.50 13.50
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1400- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1320- .1470

Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. 07¼- .11¾
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks, gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .15 - .17
600-650, steam refd., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l...lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Seed,[7] exp., dms., extra...lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.85 - 1.90
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - 1.65
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 -325.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .24½- .25
Oleo,[1,7] extra, dms., Chicago.lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —

Oil, olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 -
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-4½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. No stocks
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1,4] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12⅞- .13⅜
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1573- .1575

Oil, pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. No prices
import, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms..lb. 6.75 - 7.00
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.10 - 7.35
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.59 - 3.60
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 6c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,7] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1,7] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies.. lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double distilled, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16¾- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17¾- —

★ FLORANOL

A single chemical used in compounding Rose Odors. Blends with or replaces Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol.

Samples on Request.

★ CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis for Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION
FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U.S.A.

★ AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS

bring you the

Fragrance of the Pine Forest

PURE OILS DISTILLED ESPECIALLY FOR US

Exceptionally Fine Quality

Oil of Spruce
Oil of Balsam Fir American
Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure
Oil of Pine Needles American

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

★ ALDEHYDES

ALDEHYDE C-8 ALDEHYDE C-10 ALDEHYDE 12-M
ALDEHYDE C-16 ALDEHYDE C-18

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, red, double-distilled, dms., Texas and Okla..lb. .17½- —
Red oil prices for ton lots are ½ cent per pound higher, and 1 cent higher for less than ton lots.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,8] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .039 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .71 - 1.00
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - 18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .05½- —

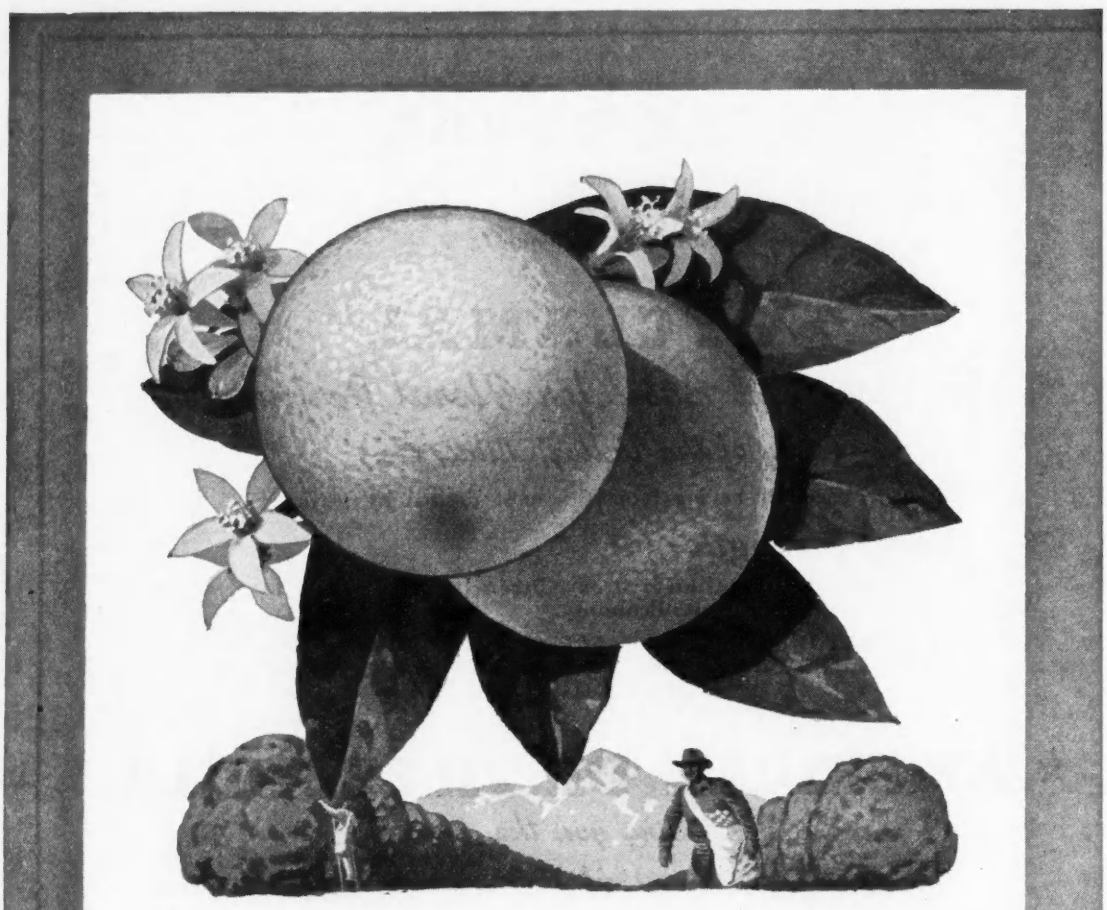
Oil, soybean, refd., varnish, dms., lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower,[6] imp., refined, tanks. lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall,[6] crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 - 63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Tung,[1,7] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38⅝- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb.30.00 -32.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
Winter bleached, dms....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50

Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .34 - .38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .32 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .35 - .39
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra. c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .37 - .41
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .39 - .43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .47 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50 - .54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
65, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco, gal. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .49½- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .60½- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .72 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .74 - .77

Oil, wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroaniilin, toner[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniilin toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¼- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .13½- .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniiln, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,8] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniiln, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..... ...lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.....lb. 30½- .31
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .37 - .43½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .46 - .46½
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[8] bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .16
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery.lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniiln, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, xgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paris green,[4] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units. .59 - .95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - —



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First in America for Orange Flavor

Give it all your tests for *quality*, *uniformity*, and *strength*. The results speak for themselves! You'll find Exchange Oil of Orange puts more *real orange flavor* in your products than any other orange oil.

Because it's made only of fruit from the "Sunkist" groves of California...in the largest orange products plant in the world...accepted and reordered by men and women who know orange flavor.

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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO., ONTARIO, CALIF.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..		
gal.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.. gal.	.19 -	—
industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal.	.07½-	.07½
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal.	.55 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal.	.29 -	—
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs..lb.	.10 -	—
50 to 100 bgs.....lb.	.1050-	—
4 to 24 bgs.....lb.	.1100-	—
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop., bgs..lb.	.34½-	.35
sports, old crop, bgs...lb.	.46	Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb.	No stocks	
longs, old crop, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
Chillies, bgs.....lb.	.22½-	.46
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons.....lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.....lb.	.1295	Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls....lb.	.70 -	.75
imported, bls.....lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb.	.0782-	.0800
Zone 2, same basis.....lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 3, same basis.....lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 4, same basis.....lb.	.0876-	.0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis.lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 2, same basis.....lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 3, same basis.....lb.	.0932-	.0950
Zone 4, same basis.....lb.	.0926-	.0950

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3,c.l..lb.	.021 -	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.032 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.036 -	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb.	.024 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.028 -	—
USP, amber, dms., c.l.....lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.04½-	—
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.04½-	—
cream, c.l., dms.....lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.06¼-	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.04¼-	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.07 -	—
snow, dms. c.l.....lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.07⅝-	—
soft, dms., c.l.....lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.06¼-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades, bbl.	.93 -	1.01
Illinois .....bbl.	1.37 -	—
Kentucky, Union County, bbl.	1.32 -	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas...bbl.	.86 -	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl.	.85 -	1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl.	1.31 -	3.00
Texas, Gulf coast.....bbl.	1.06 -	1.86
North, North-Central.. bbl.	1.01 -	1.25
Panhandle .....bbl.	1.10 -	1.22
West .....bbl.	.70 -	1.72
Wyoming .....bbl.	1.12 -	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E..gal.	.55 -	—
30°-60°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal.	.29 -	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal.	.55 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal.	.29 -	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal.	.55 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal.	.29 -	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1..gal.	.04 -	—
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal.	.03½-	—
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.gal.	.052 -	—
California, heavy....bbl.	1.10 -	—
light .....bbl.	1.20 -	—
diesel .....gal.	.04 -	—
stove dist.....gal.	.05 -	—
Group 3, No. 3.....gal.	.08½-	—
No. 5.....bbl.	.85 -	—
No. 6.....bbl.	.88 -	.85
Kansas, No. 3.....bbl.	.85 -	.90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal.	.03⅝-	—
Ne. 6.....bbl.	.90 -	—
No. 14-16.....bbl.	.97 -	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal.	.07 -	.07⅝
No. 2.....gal.	.07 -	.0805
No. 3.....gal.	.06⅞-	.07⅝
36-40 gravity.....gal.	.07 -	07⅝
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl.	1.75 -	—
Baltimore, Md.....bbl.	1.55 -	—
Boston, Mass.....bbl.	1.595 -	—
Charleston, S. C.....bbl.	1.45 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl.	1.43 -	—
New Haven, Conn.....bbl.	1.57 -	—
New York, N. Y.....bbl.	1.55 -	—
Norfolk, Va.....bbl.	1.515 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl.	1.55 -	—
Portland, Me.....bbl.	1.60 -	—
Portsmouth, N. H.....bbl.	1.60 -	—
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl.	1.32 -	—
Providence, R. I.....bbl.	1.55 -	—
Savannah, Ga.....bbl.	1.445 -	—
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl.	1.47 -	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal.	.11 -	—
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal.	.12 -	—
San Francisco.....gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore.....gal.	.12 -	—
East coast, N.J., N.Y., tanks, refinery..gal.	.11½-	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal.	.07⅞-	—
toluol type, tanks.....gal.	.07⅞-	—
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal.	.10¼-	—
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal.	.10¼-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal.	.10½-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal.	.09 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery.gal.	.06¼-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal.	.135-	—
Boston .....gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal.	.1480-	—
Buffalo .....gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.....gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1150-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.1380-	—
Hartford .....gal.	.1430-	—
Kansas City, Mo.....gal.	.1280-	—
Lancaster, Pa.....gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1240-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1220-	—
Newark .....gal.	.11 -	—
New York.....gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.125 -	—
Providence .....gal.	.13 -	—
Rochester .....gal.	.1320-	—
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, St. Louis..gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse .....gal.	.14 -	—
Washington, D. C.....gal.	.135 -	—
Wilmington, Del.....gal.	.11 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.gal.	.12 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery, gal.	.07½-	—
tankwagon, Newark....gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport .....gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420-	—
New York.....gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.125 -	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J..gal.	.21½-	—
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis..gal.	.21⅝-	—
No. 3, tanks, same basis.gal.	.22½-	—
No. 8, tanks, same basis.gal.	.228 -	—
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld..gal.	.223 -	—
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal.	.13½-	—
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.p.b., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo..gal.	.11 -	—
Richmond .....gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal.	.12 -	—
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal.	.10 -	—
San Francisco....gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle..gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks.....lb.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal.	.06½-	—
Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, tankwagon, Boston..gal.	.13 -	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1540-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1520-	—
Newark (200 gals.)....gal.	.125 -	—
New York.....gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.125 -	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1470-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco.. gal.	.25½-	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07¼-	.07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. tanks..gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.06⅝-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal.	.07¼-	.07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal.	.13 -	—
Boston .....gal.	.12 -	—
Chicago .....gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420-	—
Newark .....gal.	.11 -	—
New York.....gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse .....gal.	.14 -	—
Sulphonates,[6] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.09⅞-	.10⅜
tanks, works.....lb.	.09¼-	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07⅞-	.10⅜
tanks, works.....lb.	.09⅛-	—
Xylol solvent (see Xylol petroleum solvent).		
Phenobarbital, cns.....lb.	3.60 -	3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	3.50 -	—
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l. ,works, frt. equald., lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.10¾-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.09 -	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.09¾-	.10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.09½-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.85 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.87 -	.92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.80 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.82 -	.87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.49 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.54 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots..lb.	2.45 -	3.00
100%, bots.....lb.	4.40 -	5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb.	5.50 -	7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb.	4.55 -	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb.	7.10 -	—
commercial, kgs., works...lb.	1.75 -	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.	13.75	-14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.	12.00	-12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb.	.19 -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton.	2.20 -	—

There's Going to Be a THUNDERSTORM!

Ohmigosh! We hate to look . . .

But it's no worse than the thunderstorm in your business when the solvents fail to meet specifications for uniformity and throw production out of gear all along the line. For in solvents, if there's one thing you've *got to have*—it is *uniformity.*

Hurdle that problem by specifying SKELLYSOLVE. The unvarying uniformity of SKELLYSOLVE is *assured* by our processes of refining it.

Scientific, instrumented control eliminates the element of human error and the vagaries of thumb rule.

SKELLYSOLVE
***in the* OIL, PAINT *and* DRUG FIELD**

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-pile, washed, dried, 70%-68%, same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum..... short ton. 3.15 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis.long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 4.95 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.05 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.30 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.80 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export..... ...lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms. .....lb. .25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Pinetar,[4] retort, dms. incl. c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32 - —
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
South American, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .03 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, cal., bbls., c.l., wks. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lbs. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93¼- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Potash chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .33½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt,[6] 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate, bbls.....lb. .62 - .65
kgs. .....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works.....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 10.65 - —
Flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis, lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.00 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, transparent, c.s., works, lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
transparent, mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

ORONITE CHEMICALS

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The warp and woof of chemistry is intelligent research. Like the cloth from a loom, the chemical material you get is no better than the men who created it. For this reason, it is well to consider thoroughly the organization behind the product.

"Oronite"* is the name to watch in chemicals. You can look to this prime source for materials to fit your requirements—whether it's wetting agents for textiles... chemicals for protective coatings... naphthenic acids for metallic naphthenates... or cresylics for killing germs. Furthermore, you can enlist the assistance of an able group of research chemists in finding the solution to your special problems. Your letter incurs no obligation.

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Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account.	lb.	.05½- .05¾
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¼- .06¾
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works.	lb.	.04575- .0595
tanks, works.	lb.	.04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.080 - —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.10 - —
No. 2.	lb.	.09½- —
No. 3.	lb.	.09 - —
solid, bxs.	lb.	.18½- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).	flask.	110.00 -115.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	No stocks
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Hydrosulphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns.	oz.	No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.65 - —
paste, dms.	lb.	.52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	1.60 - 1.65
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C. S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.		
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies.	lb.	1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.		
Selenide, dark, bbls., works,	lb.	2.50 - —
light, same basis.	lb.	2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).		
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).		
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).		
Red, rosin toner, bbls., works.	lb.	1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.	lb.	.85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¾- —
imp., English, all shades.	lb.	.12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis.	lb.	.08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works.	lb.	.90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.	lb.	.20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works.	lb.	.25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works.	lb.	.40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.		
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works.	lb.	2.60 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.	lb.	.02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).		
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	.70 - —
Persian (see Orange).		
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).		
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works.	lb.	4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.	lb.	1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works.	lb.	.55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works.	lb.	3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.	lb.	.14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11 - —
Red, Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks.	lb.	.0220- —
10%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0245- —
15%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0265- —
20%, bbls., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03 - —
30%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0360- —
40%, bbls., works.	lb.	.04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., flb. dms.	lb.	2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.64 - .74
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	.35 - .36
powd., bbls.	lb.	.40 - .41
Riboflavin, bots.	kilo.	200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43½- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, futures, bls.	lb.	.57 - .60
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,4,7]—		
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.68 - —
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.75 - —
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.28 - —
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.38 - —
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.42 - —
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44 - —
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44 - —
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.48 - —
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50 - —
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.66 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.91 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.18 - —
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.18 - —
Rosin, wood,[1,4,7] B (resin), dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works.	lb.	10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works.	per unit.	1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).		
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.	ton.	37.50 - —
Rue, bls.	lb.	.70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.	lb.	1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins.	lb.	48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins.	lb.	37.00 -38.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast.	lb.	.30 - .31
Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.18 - .18½
fair, bls.	lb.	.14½- .15
Greek type, fair, bls.	lb.	No stocks
good, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Palestine, bls.	lb.	.16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.17 - .17½
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls., ship. point.	lb.	.68 - .69
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks
Saligenin, dms.	lb.	15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	.92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.		
Washington, bls., futures, source	lb.	.70 - .71
Salt rock, bgs, c.l.	ton.	14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	19.60 -28.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).		
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots.	100 lbs.	8.20 - —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	8.35 - 8.60
Saltpeter, dbl., ref., powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.20 - —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb.	.35 - .37
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.57 - .58
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
select, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Savory, Calif., bls.	lb.	.75 - .76
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.22 - .23
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30 - —
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35 - —
Root, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment.	lb.	.33¾- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34¼- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¾- —

ATLAS

SORBITOL and MANNITOL

Are Off Allocation

Atlas sorbitol and Atlas mannitol are no longer on Allocation. M-300 Schedule 20 has been removed as of August 31. You can now order sorbitol and mannitol without authorization or forms. Simply let us know your requirements, and be assured of prompt shipment.

The removal of Atlas sorbitol from Allocation also frees Atlas Spans and Atlas Tweens. These emulsifiers, dispersing agents and solubilizing agents are also now available to meet your requirements.

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Span and Tween: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CHEMICALS ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

ATLAS
Powder Company
Wilmington 99, Delaware

Materials for synthesis • Emulsifiers • Wetting Agents
Detergents • Solubilizing Agents • Insecticides
Drying Oils • Humectants • Softeners • Fine Chemicals

Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
3, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .13 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Shellac,[1] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots. lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3' kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.33.00 -38.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion .....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .32%- —
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.oz. .808 - .858
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .56
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lo. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85

Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .13 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .09½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .85 - —

Soda ash, extra, light, 58%, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .08⅛
Soda bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls, c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works. lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.

Chloride (see Salt)
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08⅛
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —

Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30

TACTICAL PROBLEM

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Impregnole Water Repellent • Luminous Pigments • Metallic Stearates • Metallic Resinates
Petroleum Waxes • Sulfated Oils • Synthetic Detergents • Textile Compounds • Wetting Agents

Soda metasilicate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works .....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Sulphide, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works, lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms.., lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash,[4] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire-enamel,[4] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —

Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol, coml, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.30
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls.. bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.97 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21

Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls.. l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).

Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½

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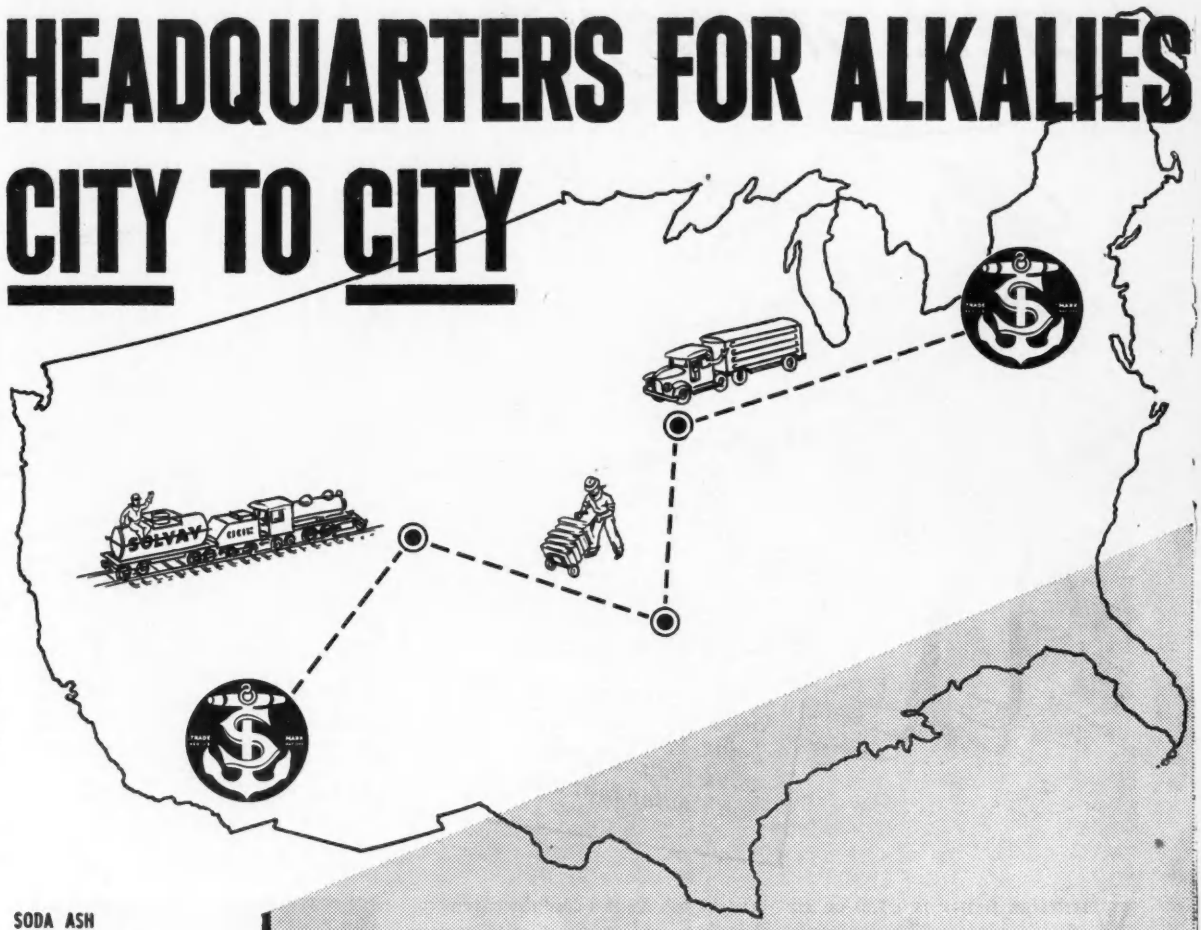

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SPECIAL ALKALIES
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CALCIUM CHLORIDE
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Sulphur dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Baito., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida.. unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Talc, dom., ord., grd., Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works. ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.53 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp, Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,8] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., cl., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l, ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .49
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .55
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .24 - .30
Terpingl col ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.06
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine,[1] dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., divd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base, [1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .52 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Tcluol).
Toluol (toluene), 2° indust., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo. gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., ots. oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., divd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., divd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns., works..lb .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethyloipropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .81 - .82
Tripoli, air-floated. bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .10½- .11
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, rct. dms...gal. .87½- .88½
Sulphate-wood, rct. dms...gal. .87 - .88
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

I owe it all to STEEL DRUMS
1st. PRIZE
YACHT REGATTA
Seasoned yachtsmen know that, other things being equal, the boat with the smoothest hull wins the race. That calls for a sleek finish—with paint that's made right and kept right.

WHETHER PAINT IS USED on an 18-foot sloop or a 7-room house, it must retain its original sparkle and purity—just as it pours from the grinders at the factory. Preserving these qualities in paint, from maker to user, is largely the responsibility of steel containers.

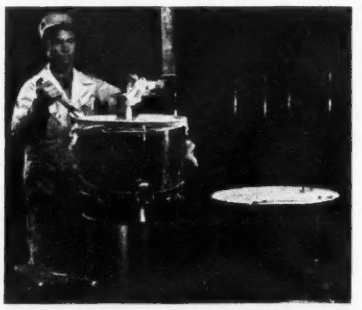
Through trial and error, paint manufacturers have learned that only steel containers, such as Rheem makes, give the airtight security needed to prevent oxidation, and to keep the solvent from evaporating. And only the steel "package" can absorb the punishment a traveling container must take.

Rheem rugged-built steel containers have served a wide list of American industries since 1926. In a variety of sizes, gauges and linings, they protect products that range from the tough-bodied oil you put in your automobile to the delicate-flavored oil you pour on your salad.

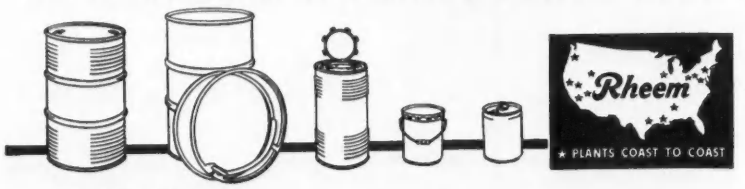
When you want a container, remember that *inside and out* no other container protects like the steel drum or pail. And Rheem knows how to make the right steel container for your product.

* * *

Rheem drums, with Quik-Lox full-removable heads, on the filling line at a West Coast paint factory.



Your Product Deserves the Protection of a Rheem Container



RHEEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

General Sales Offices

New York • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Chicago

Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean insurance $1, per lb. frt., at $12.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, rst dms.. works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1,2] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract,[2] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- .06¼
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0672- .0697
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystilline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .61 - .68
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref,d, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .53¼- —
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .58½- .60¼
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .39 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .41 - —
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .45 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¼
Montan domestic, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85

Wax, ouricury,[1] bgs., ton lots..lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 90¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .85 - .86
Xylol (xylene), indus., rst. dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
West Minnequa, Colo...gal. .26 - —
10°, rst. dms., works.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, rst. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, rst. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, tank-cars, dlvd. E..gal. .26 - .27

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
60 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Cadmium, CP, bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1½c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —

—Continued on page 50

SOME OF THE PRODUCTS REQUIRING SULPHUR

ACIDS	LUBRICANTS
CHEMICALS	MATCHES
CLEANING FLUIDS	MEDICINE
DRUGS	PAINTS
DYESTUFFS	PAPER
EXPLOSIVES	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
FABRICS	PLASTICS
FERTILIZERS	PROCESSED FOODS
FILM	REFINED METALS
FOOD PRESERVATIVES	REFRIGERANTS
FUMIGANTS	RESINS
FUNGICIDES	RUBBER
GASOLINE	SYNTHETIC RUBBER
GLASS	SOAP
GLUE	SODA
GLYCERIN	SOLVENTS
INSECTICIDES	STEEL
KEROSENE	SUGAR
LEATHER	TEXTILES

Sulphur is serving the rubber industry...from manufacture of rayon threads to vulcanization...making tires for vehicles of war and peace...manufacturing rubber for hundreds of uses in both home and industry.

Today, with our source of natural rubber cut off, American industries have been forced to depend upon synthetic rubber and here again Sulphur plays an important role...in fact, a 3-part role. Tires and articles made from Buna S, the major synthetic, use as much, or more, Sulphur in their production as natural rubber. As Sulphuric Acid, Sulphur helps to produce the butadiene for Buna. As acid, it coagulates the synthetic rubber from soap suspension solutions...and in its elemental form it vulcanizes the synthetic product.

The manufacture of rubber is but one of the many ways in which this invaluable mineral is aiding modern industry. Fortunately, Freeport's supply of this essential product is sufficient to fill all anticipated needs. Furthermore, large underground reserves combined with modern mining methods assure a steadily continuing supply.

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SULPHUR SERVES INDUSTRY

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The Battleflag Comes Down

In this space, July 6, 1942, appeared the following statement:—

Last week the Flag of the United States of America was pictured above the masthead on this editorial page of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER *as a requested recognition of the particular significance of Independence Day this year. This week the flag is at the OPD maintop as a voluntary testimonial of full belief in its symbolism. It will stay there for the duration of the War Against Independence.*

The War Against Independence has come to a formal closing. Independence has been victorious in the might of its largest advocates. Many have suffered much, lost much, in the struggle against enslaving dictatorial militarism. Independence, for many, still must wait. But, in that waiting, hope is large.

And OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER hopefully, thankfully, and respectfully takes down its battleflag—the "Freedom's banner streaming o'er us" through war's dark years.

—O-P-D—

Friendliness Is Basic

Legislation is the least desirable factor that can be applied to the problems of employment relations. To the extent that it, and other governmental compulsion or mandate, can be eliminated will the progress and particularly the permanence of improvement be possible.

This fact is recognized in the call of the President for a governmentally supervised, or perhaps only sponsored, conference of representatives of management and labor for the consideration of the problems afflicting the relations of these two important elements of the business personnel. The presidential purpose is to arrive at a means of mutual, voluntary agreement by which management and labor can be and will be governed in their relations. The practical difficulty is that neither party to such desirable agreements—taking the business body as a whole—is sufficiently inclined to do anything which it does not have to do. There are outstanding individual examples of what can be done under less arbitrary attitudes. Much has been accomplished wherever a serious, honest attempt has been made on both sides to act like human beings. It is this evidence of the possibilities of a policy of confidence and respect that makes the general unsatisfactoriness of employment relations so objectionable. There is really no reason for the condition that persists.

The unsatisfactoriness of employment relations is so hardened by age that its solution presents a multitude of difficulties. It has become habitual. Hence it cannot be got rid of speedily or as something that just drifted in on a stray breeze. It is in deep, and no amount of verbal blasting will blow it out. In fact, the attempts thus to dispose of it have so over-covered it with extraneous debris that its very nature can hardly be determined. Ask anybody, in management or in labor, just why the two cannot get along better together, and the answers are as vague as they are many. They cannot be either clarified or harmonized by compulsion, legislative or otherwise.

Two things stand clear as essential to any encouraging measure of success in the President's endeavor to convert management and labor to the relationship of, at least, friendly enemies. One of these is the reduction of concepts with respect to both sides to, at least, comparable semantic criterions. As long as certain terms mean one thing to one party and something quite different to the other, there can be no understanding of what all the talking is about. Both parties actually are thinking the same things, with "reverse English," but neither is defining them in the other's terms.

The second necessity is that the vocabularies of both sides be revised with respect to the more popular words in their respective expressions of attitudes. Two words, in particular, should be dropped from use. One of these is "demand." The other is "refuse." Neither of those words has any place in the relations of friends.

It is still to be suspected that from both parties in large degree will come the exclamation:—"What have relations of friends got to do with what that bunch of so-and-sos tries to put over on us?" And that is the question, thoughtless as it may be, for which the President must find a satisfactory answer.

—O-P-D—

'Mass' Medical Care

The plan of prepaid medical care sponsored and operated in the City of New York and vicinity by some seventeen local medical societies is to be tested for expansion. Broader service is the objective in the lower income field, and the practicability of providing more ordinary care and some specialist service is to be determined by the enrollment of 25,000 subscribers in employment groups of fifty, so distributed in location as to avoid overcrowding of individual participating physicians. On the actuarial data thus obtained will depend further extension of the plan which its sponsors have in mind.

Group medical care has got a substantial measure of supporting evidence out of the plan operated in Oak Ridge, Tenn., the city of 75,000 atomic-bomb workers. The Oak Ridge experiment has had some special factors, the chief of these in potential influence being the participation of the army. But, the reports on it indicate that, although all conditions have not been typical of communities of the size, the basic plan has a wide promise of successful application. The outstanding feature in Oak Ridge is said to have been the co-operation of the army, the people, the local health authorities, and the physicians of the region in all phases of the work.

Much pressure for "mass" medical care is expected to come out of the armed forces. The men and women in the services have learned what medical care, especially preventive and emergency care, means. They have learned also how it can be provided and applied. This knowledge has come also to many thousands of dependents of those in the armed forces. These, too, will desire the continuance of such facilities. Many, of course, will expect the government to keep on providing them. This is the matter to which private enterprise in the medical fields must give serious, immediate, and effective consideration. In this, as in a dozen other things, the government will provide if private enterprise fails to meet the new demands of the public upon it. And the only way to reduce those demands to reasonable proportions is to start now to do an adequate job.

—O-P-D—

Congressional Peeves

Congress is again in session. The season for buck-passing is again wide open. Everything, from Pearl Harbor to small business, is going to be probed and chided and blamed on somebody else. Price-control that does not control because it was purposely left full of holes, reconversion which has most of the emphasis on the antiquated "re" and most of the attention to the "con," a dozen varieties of administrative endeavor to put a pragmatic aspect on political expedients —all these things will be "given the works," and come out undone or, at best, underdone. For such, in recent years, have been the methods of Congress, a governmental agency to which many leaders in this and that still would entrust the determining and the effecting of every detail of national life!

At many places in the price-regulatory act there is clear evidence that its enacters did not want it to be effective against profiteering. The muddled, misguided efforts of the Office of Price Administration to plug the holes have brought down upon that agency the vociferous wrath of the legislators in charges of usurpation. And now the Secretary of Agriculture is being castigated for daring to flout the dictates of Congress in respect of its exemption of uninspected slaughterers from meat quotas. The secretary has been so naive as to believe that he should pass only such slaughterers as would abide by OPA rules and stay out of black markets. Congress did not specifically impose such conditions—apparently did not want them.

Administrative officers are learning that it does not do to attempt to think for Congress. Their inclination to do so when statutory thinking was inadequate or nonexistent has brought down upon them all sorts of condemnations from the free and the brave. It is no wonder that their functioning is so unsatisfactory.

A Badge of Merit

Learn to recognize this emblem. Treat it with regard fully befitting the national service for which it stands. This is the mark of honorable discharge from the armed services of the United States in the war which gives the world another chance.

Laboratory Research

In the advancement of man's health, there is no "last frontier." New fields are constantly opening up. Old fields keep widening.

Forward strides in group health are marked by better balanced meals, more nourishing foods, improved housing, safer working conditions. More effective drugs and pharmaceuticals used in therapeutics and preventive medicine are likewise bringing about similar improvement in the well-being of individuals.

Common to the many frontiers of health are research activities maintained uninterruptedly and on an extensive scale. An example is the scope of the research carried on by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

In the company's laboratories, chemists, biochemists, bacteriologists and other highly trained personnel are engaged in the development of chemicals and vitamins for food enrichment and for the production of pharmaceuticals used in combating disease. Pfizer research has been a major factor in the present day mass production of penicillin.

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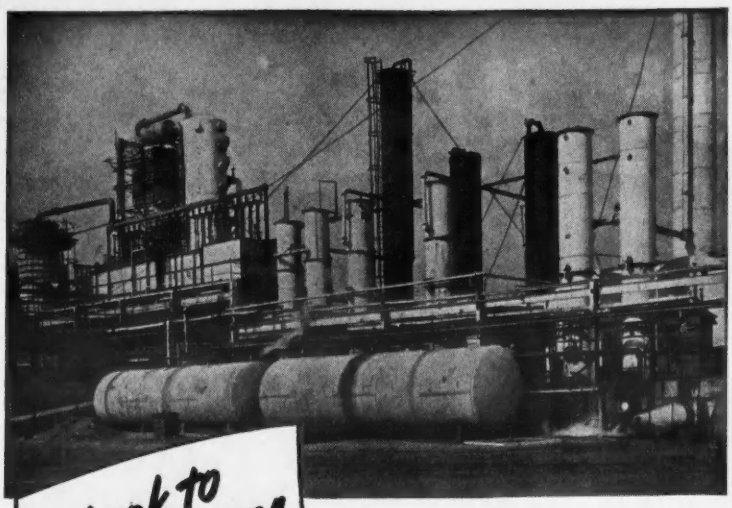

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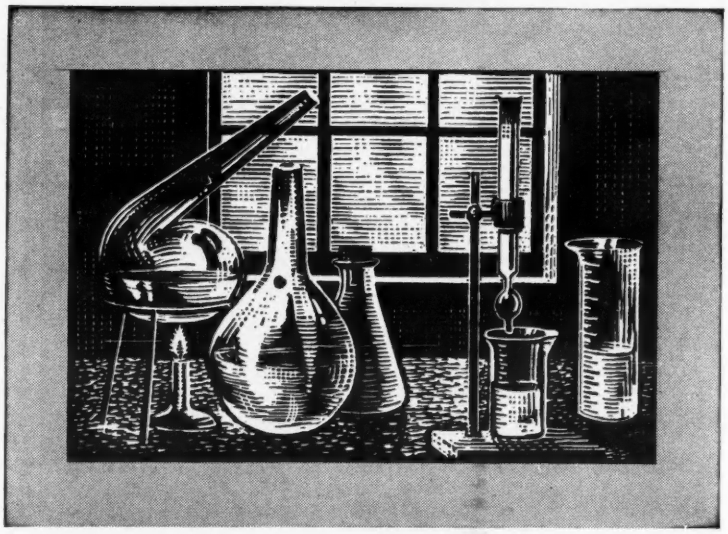

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Heavy Chemicals

Supply conditions in heavy chemicals have not placed sellers in a favorable position to assume a very aggressive attitude to date. The trade at present is more interested in sizing up inventories and considering the extent of government cutbacks and cancellations and the volume of backlog orders to be satisfied. Progress has been made toward the restoration of normal markets. This was evidenced in some of the potash chemicals, arsenic, antimony oxide and cobalt. Carbonate of potash has been relieved of the government pressure for radar and caustic potash has not been pressed for shipment to England or for high octane gasoline. Sal ammoniac should be in better shape by the end of the month after stocks in the fur trade and tanneries are replenished. The government had the dry battery output, or about 85 percent of it, sewed up for September and October when the war ended. Little improvement is expected in the chromic acid supply until after the turn of the year. Naphthenic acid has worked into a better market position, although some of the better grades have not come forward as freely as expected. Manganese sulphate shipments have remained insufficient to level off demand. Cobalt chemicals were about in normal supply. Some healthy government stockpiles are believed to exist, one of the most interesting being phosphorus. There was no news indicating the policy of the government as to how these stocks will be liquidated. The overall chemical situation shows that industrial business is running ahead of cancellations, yet there have been comparatively few instances where producers have reached the point where they can make fairly definite promises of delivery.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 95.2 in the week ended Sept. 1, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 95.4 in the previous week and 89.4 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Acids

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.9	168.9	168.9	169.0

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Aluminum Scrap—This was the only type of non-ferrous scrap metal in which dealers' receipts, shipments to consumers and stocks all decreased during the month of June. Dealers' stocks on June 30 amounted to 50,261 tons, compared with 50,314 tons on May 31, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Ammonia Liquor—July production was placed at 4,653,993 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. June output was 4,561,959 pounds. Production for seven months through July amounted to 33,118,348 pounds, compared with 37,-129,000 pounds for the same period in 1944. Stocks at the end of July were 1,743,938 pounds, against 1,344,120 pounds on June 30.

Ammoniac Sal—Heavy civilian demand has prevented much improvement in the supply position at present. The recent heavy call for dry batteries for military use took most all the sal ammoniac production and the cutback found regular consumers practically bare of inventories. Incidentally, it was stated that the government had about 80 to 90 percent of the dry battery production for September and October under contract when the war ended. The supply situation in sal ammoniac is expected to improve by the end of the month through augmented output.

Antimony Oxide—Shipments reported moving promptly under an improved supply situation. Orders can now be placed for nearby deliveries of this chemical.

Carbon Bisulphate—Department of Agriculture purchased 5,500 pounds for $306 in July. The purchase was for lend-lease.

Calcium Hypochlorite—June production amounted to 1,181,000 pounds, against 1,439,000 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 668,000 pounds, compared with 845,000 pounds on May 31.

Cobalt Chemicals—Supplies of these chemicals, including carbonate, nitrate and oxide, have been sufficient to meet demand. Stocks have retained a comfortable position for some time.

Copper and Brass Scrap—Bureau of Mines stated that June decreases in receipts and shipments to consumers were emphasized in the copper and brass group. Dealers' receipts dropped from 49,985 tons in May to 44,488 tons in June, the lowest since February, 1945. There was a small increase in receipts of yellow brass scrap; those of every other classification declined, with the brass mill items accounting for the largest decrease, dropping from 13,782 tons in May to 11,093 tons in June. Stocks at the end of June were 52,412 tons in dealers' hands, against 47,445 tons at the close of May.

Manganese Sulphate—Demand has continued ahead of supply for carlot shipments and the market at present has shown no apparent tendency to ease. An active inquiry for the feed grade was reported.

Methyl Chloride—Production of all grades in June was the largest recorded for any single month so far this year. The total amonted to 2,-785,187 pounds, compared with 2,473,-330 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 857,339 pounds against 681,122 pounds on May 31.

Nickel Scrap—Transactions in nickel scrap during June continued the increase begun in the previous month, according to the Bureau of Mines. Dealers' receipts amounted to 883 tons, compared with 768 tons in May. Shipments were 909 tons against 788 tons in May, and stocks in dealers' hands on June 30 were 1,965 tons against 1,991 tons at the end of May.

Potash Carbonate—Market has assumed a better position from a supply point of view. Shipments have moved promptly with demand and supply well balanced at present.

Potash Caustic—Seemed to be approaching a more normal condition since the cancellation of English shipments and the cutback in demand for liquid for aviation gasoline. There is a good demand at present from the soft soap trade.

Potash Chlorate—Production allocated until September 30 with no sizable cancellations to date to ease the supply position. It looked as though a tight market might be expected over the remainder of the month.

Potash Permanganate—Only slight easement in the supply condition has taken place since the cutback of government demand. Suppliers had a big backlog of orders and are not eager for additional business until these are satisfied.

Salt—Department of Agriculture purchased 6,720 pounds of table salt, costing $182, for lend-lease during July.

Soda Ash—Light ash in bulk continued to hold the most favorable position for shipment. Dense ash in bulk was relatively tight. While it is expected that manpower will eventually increase, there was little reflection of any improvement in labor at the packaging units of producers. Light soda ash in bags remained behind contract schedules with no easement in consuming demand.

Soda, Caustic—Reported tight for all dry forms and not so tight for liquid. Industrial demand is said to be running ahead of cancellations with labor shortage responsible for shipments of solid, and flakes falling behind scheduled requirements.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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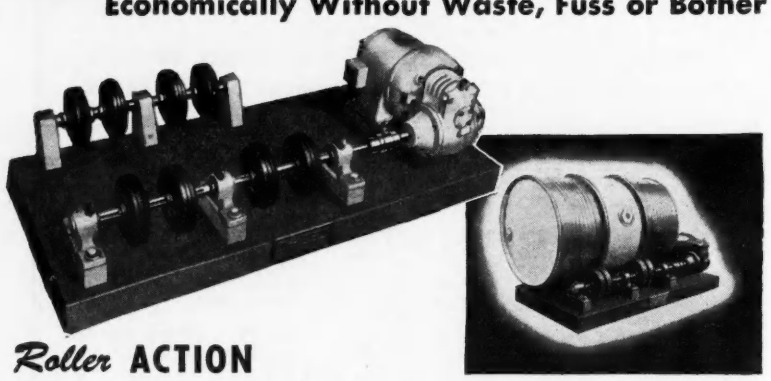

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When tumble-mixing or churning is required, "U.S." single or multiple Drum Tumblers are a vast improvement over the old style "fixed-barrel" tumbler. It is only a matter of minutes to place the drum in position, fasten the adjustable yoke, and start the tumbling action. No delays from filling, emptying and cleaning a fixed barrel. Mix in the supplier's drums!

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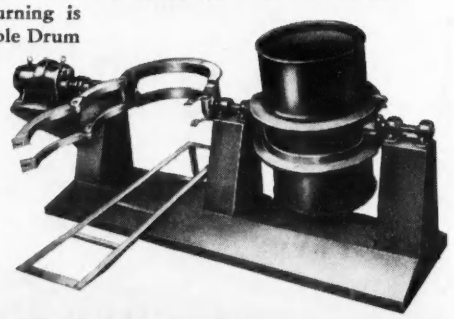

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Acids

Acetic — Synthetic production for June amounted to 23,358,276 pounds, compared with 24,469,552 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 9,376,101 pounds against 7,646,072 pounds at the close of the preceding month. Natural production, including that from calcium acetate was 2,991,-009 pounds in June against 3,039,885 pounds in May. Stocks on June 30 were 1,808,968 pounds compared 1,757,-056 pounds on May 31.

Chromic—Continued in tight supply with sellers behind contract schedules. There seemed to be no immediate relief in sight and some trade authorities do not look for much improvement in stocks until after the turn of the year.

Lactic—June output of the edible grade amounted to 422,061 pounds against 496,087 pounds in May. Stock figures at the end of June were not available, but on May 31 the supply was 232,896 pounds. Production of technical in June was the lowest recorded for any month so far this year. The total was down to 256,652 pounds compared with 367,526 pounds in May. Stocks at the close of June were 285,752 pounds against 225,861 pounds at the end of May.

Oxalic—June production registered 1,680,660 pounds, compared with 1,788,-664 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were down to 350,602 pounds, against 389,321 pounds on May 31. Demand has been broad enough to keep the market's supply position tight. Sales have been reported as far ahead as December.

Sulphuric—Market situation has a well-balanced appearance at present. Complaints have been heard from some out-of-town areas, where shipments to consuming plants had to be rechanneled on account of the reported closing down of ordrdance works. Large consumers in the East appear to be getting all the acid necessary to meet current requirements.

Baltimore, Sept. 7.—Production of sulphuric acid at plants here proceeds as before, with the difference that government requirements are probably being further curtailed, so that the quantity available for domestic purposes is probably further augmented. As to ceilings, there are no changes, the levels continuing at the top figures current in March three years ago for the different producers, with any adjustments left to renegotiation. Just how long this method of holding down prices will be continued is of course up to the authorities at Washington and will depend upon conditions which are likely to vary from time to time. The supply of acid making materials continues adequate, with labor no problem because of the fact that equipment of acid plants is operated with a minimum of man-power.

Celanese Promotes Several Executives

The Celanese Corporation of America has elected Dr. Camille Dreyfus as chairman of the board of directors. He will continue to act as the chief executive officer of the company. William McC. Cameron and J. A. Larkin have been elected vice-chairmen, and Harold Blancke has been elected president to succeed Dr. Dreyfus. F. T. Small, plant manager at Amcelle, Md.; P. D. Cooper, plant manager at Celco, Va., and Col. Harry Price, yarn sales manager, have been elected vice-presidents. G. H. Richards, assistant treasurer, has been elected treasurer, and R. O. Gilbert, assistant secretary, has been elected secretary.

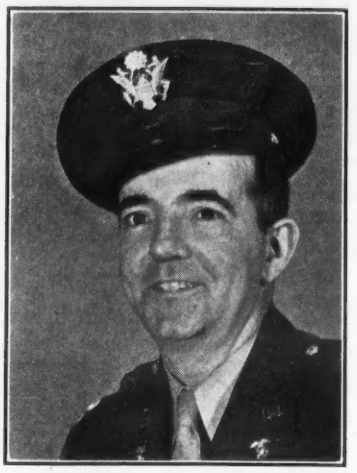
Chemical Salesmen To Golf September 20

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its final golf tournament at the Plandome Country Club, September 20, Plandome, L. I. Reservations are in charge of W. C. Harmon, jr., of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., who is chairman of the entertainment committee.

Dr. Millikan Retires As California Tech. Head

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, who has been chairman of the executive council of California Institute of Technology since 1921, has relinquished the administrative post in order to pursue his research activities. He will retain his association with the institution as vice-president of the board of trustees and as an adviser in public relations and institutional developments.

Inactive Major



Maj. Brendan V. Sullivan, Q.M.C., who has been on active duty with the army since January, 1942, will return to inactive status as of September 1, 1945. For the past year Major Sullivan has been the Director of Supply for the Army Service Forces Training Center, Camp Lee, Virginia. He will rejoin Philipp Brothers, Inc., New York, for which he was manager at Providence.

N.J. Standard Oil To Expand Research

Major research centers in petroleum chemistry and technology are to be established by the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) at Linden, N. J., and Baton Rouge, La., in expansion of its laboratories at those places. The program will run close to $8,000,000 in expenditure, and will comprise the erection of eight buildings, totaling 350,000 square-feet, at Linden and a 35,000-foot building at Baton Rouge.

Construction will be started as soon as possible, says Eugene Holman, president of the company. It is expected to provide 1,800,000 manhours of employment. Staffing the new laboratories is expected to increase to 2,500 the company's present technical group of 2,100 persons.

R. P. Russell, president of the Standard Oil Development Company, said the new laboratories would be used, not only for developing improved products from oil and processes for producing them, but in extensive work on extending sources of supply of oil products. Basic studies will also be conducted on the application of catalytic processes to derive chemical raw materials from petroleum. One section of the new structure will be devoted to research on extremely low-temperature polymerization. A process of this nature is the basis of butyl rubber. In addition, the company will expand its investigations in various aspects of the science of physics. Having had a part in the earlier work on the atomic bomb, it plans to keep abreast of developments involving use of atomic energy.

Philipp Bros. Names Brown to Boston Office

Philipp Brothers, Inc., has added W. G. Brown, jr., to its Boston sales office. He fills a vacancy caused by the recent death of William H. Smith. A graduate of the Lowell Textile Institute, Mr. Brown was formerly associated as chief chemist with the Lowell Bleachery & Dye Works and later was associated with American Hide & Leather Company as chemist at its Lowell tannery. For the past eight years he has been New England representative for the Wallerstein Company on sales and technical service of products for the textile and leather trades.

Penn Salt Engages Collins

George T. Collins has been appointed assistant to R. L. Davis as manager of market research for the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Collins, who received his B.S. in chemical engineering at Villanova College, was formerly associated with the Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, the American Institute of Chemists, and the American Statistical Association.

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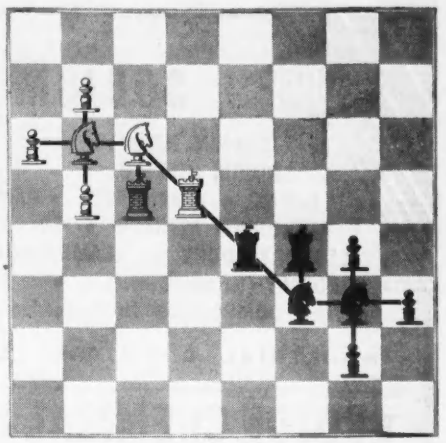

Perhaps chess was played before Brodie first began his investigations of Acetyl Peroxide in 1863; and certainly prior to a continuation of his studies by Vanino, Clover, Richmond, Gambarjan and Kharash. But its use was more risky than playing chess, for Kharash said of Acetyl Peroxide in the Journal of the American Chemical Society: "An outstanding peroxide of great usefulness but must be used on the spot (of manufacture) because of its sensitivity."

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Surplus Disposal

—Continued from page 3

ment has given notice that the declarations are contemplated and preparations have been made by the agency to move the items out to consumer channels as quickly as possible.

Contracts of sales which will be made to the dealers, it was explained, will include provisions that the Fair trade laws must be adhered to. The prices at which they will be offered to the dealers, it was added, will be at levels which will enable them to receive their normal profits on the merchandise.

The procedures being worked out by the OSP for sales of consumer goods will permit daily programs to be conducted. Every day and every week new programs will be instituted that will be directed first toward making available to the public those things which are most vitally needed which are surplus to the Army needs or those things which, by virtue of early reconversion, would deteriorate in marketability.

W. S. Bradley, director of the OSP, said that the objective of the programs will be to move the surplus materials out to the channels of trade where they can be acquired by the consuming public. While the realization of the top dollar value being obtained is important, he said, the pricing will be weighted with other considerations and the principal one is getting surplus in the hands of consumer and consumed. He added:—

"Prices are established after consideration of a great many factors. They are established with a view of competition, as anyone else would establish them. In other words, if we have an article on which reconversion would not be established for a long time, we will sell those articles at a level which they would normally sell. If we must sell an article rapidly, we will drop the price."

The operation of the program was sketched briefly as follows:—

All listed or registered dealers on the mailing list of the OSP will be circularized advising them of the proposed offering of a particular line of commodities. First programs will be on a closed date basis. At the end of that time no more orders will be accepted. If there is anything left over, the closing date will be extended or the property remaining may be held off the market until the next similar program. It will be the policy to fill small-lot orders first. If supplies are short the right is reserved to allocate or pro-rate the orders. The programs will be scheduled nationally, but sales will be on a regional basis. The usual terms of sale—credit—will be followed.

Meanwhile, it was learned that disposal of the surplus stocks of first-aid and fire-fighting supplies of the Office of Civilian Defense are now being offered to communities, public bodies and others interested by a specially created division in the Department of Commerce—Office of Civilian Defense Property—under the direction of G. A. Bonnstetter.

The items are being disposed of in complete units at fixed prices substantially below acquisition costs in order to encourage sales to communities where there is a lack of adequate public safety measures. Sales are not to be limited to communities or public agencies, however, and private concerns in need of such supplies can offer to purchase. Where the request is for the same property, however, the choice will go to the community or public agency.

Another development concerning the sales of surplus consumer goods items by the OSP was an amendment to Regulation 2 of the Surplus Property Board removing some of the obstacles to the sale of certain food, drugs, cosmetics, and toiletries purchased by the Quartermaster Corps. The amendment eliminates the necessity contained in the regulation of the OSP first contacting States and local governments before offering the items to original manufacturers.

The items in the drug field made exempt from this requirement are:—bandages, petroleum jelly, and antiseptic solution. The cosmetic items are lip pomade and talcum powder. The toiletries are:—brushless and lather types of shaving cream, perspiration deodorant, flame type and flameless type lighter fluid, sunburn and after shave lotion, hair oil, standard brands of tooth paste, standard brands of shoe polish, foot powder, antiseptic powder, tooth powder, standard brands of shampoo, and standard brands of soaps.

A.P.I. to Meet

American Petroleum Institute has announced that it will holds its "Silver Jubilee" in the Stevens hotel, Chicago, November 12-15, if the Office of Defense Transportation has lifted travel restrictions by that time.

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A.I.F. Meeting

—Continued from page 3

later have to be changed or which may even result in legal action.

Dr. Reed said that many of the adulteration violations are due to the lack of adequate supervision at the time the products are fabricated. He strongly urged that manufacturers give close supervision to the preparation of their products in order to see that the proper ingredients are used in the correct proportions.

More Research Asked

S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculure, told the membership that the industry had a big responsibility in the distribution of its products during peacetime, in that many of the newly developed insecticides will be in greater supply following the termination of army procurement. He urged industry to do more research work particularly in the livestock pest control and in field control.

Melvin Goldberg, chief of the Insecticide and Fungicides Unit of the War Production Board, discussed various controls that have been lifted. Mr. Goldberg said:—

DDT, copper chemicals, arsenic and thallium chemicals have been removed from allocation, and pyrethrum and rotenone control will be revoked effective September 30. Control of pyrethrum has not yet been formally reovked but anyone may purchase any quantity of pyrethrum under the provision of paragraph f of M-300. It was necessary to retain control of pyrethrum for approximately 30 days in order to allow the Foreign Economic Administration and other government agencies time to complete details on foreign procurement programs.

The lead quota for lead arsenate has already been removed for the remainder of the third quarter effective September 30. Order M-384 governing lead chemicals will be completely revoked. It is difficult to predict what the affect of an increased quantity of DDT and other insecticides might have on rotenone but under the best of circumstances, the fact is that we are obtaining only 40 percent of our prewar consumption of rotenone. Some entomologists have predicted that the use of DDT will make aphicidal problems more serious, and if this is true it may complicate the nicotine sulphate situation.

Officers Re-Elected

The following officers were re-elected:—

President, Joseph B. Cary, of the Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Company; vice-president, Harold C. Davies, of the California Spray Chemical Corporation; executive secretary, L. S. Hitchner.

J. Wieder, of the Stauffer Chemical Company, at San Francisco, has been elected to the directorate. The convention voted to change the by-laws of the association to provide for a rotation of the directorate. Other members of the board of directors are:—

Joseph L. Batty, of the Co-Operative G.L.F. Soil Building Service; J. H. Boyd, of the Commercial Chemical Company; Eugene T. Doyle, of the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation; W. S. Gavan, of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation; George F. Leonard, of the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation; H. B. Mansfield, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; George R. Rinke, of John Powell & Co.; Byron P. Webster, of the Chipman Chemical Company; H. DeWitt Whittlesey, of the Sherwin-Williams Company; Mr. Cary, Mr. Davies and Mr. Hitchner.

Rodda Honored

John Rodda, of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., was honored by members of the association with presentation of a clock. Mr. Rodda was honored for the exceptional job he performed while with the War Production Board during the war period.

New England Paint Club Nominates Slate

The New England Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association has nominated Charles L. Raffi, of Raffi & Swanson, Inc., as president. J. Dwight Morton, of the Carpenter-Morton Company, has been nominated vice-president, and J. Ralph Stout has been nominated secretary-treasurer.

Soviet Gov't Leases Morgan Property

The Soviet government has leased the Glen Cove, L. I., estate of J. P. Morgan. The New York office of the purchasing commission at 210 Madison avenue will continue there, while social activities will take place at the Glen Cove location.

Gets Legion of Merit

Frederic N. Schwartz, assistant to the president of Bristol Laboratories, Syracuse, N. Y., has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his services in organizing and conducting the blood program of the armed services. Mr. Schwartz was assigned to the surgeon-general's office under Brig. Gen. Fred W. Rankin. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel with the official title of Chief of Operations, Transfusion Service, A. U. S. He was released to inactive status in early July this year, and immediately joined Bristol Laboratories.

Egyptian Trade Office Here

Abdel Halim Badr Ed-Din, Egyptian government contractor in exports and imports, Cairo, has opened an office at 489 Fifth avenue, New York 17, under the management of Bernard Golden. Mr. Golden says that his principal has been engaged since 1924 in importing a wide variety of items, principally drugs, chemical specialties and laboratory supplies, and has established a New York office in order to keep closer touch with new developments in American industry. He is interested in introducing new products into Egypt and the rest of the Middle East, as well as in buying in his established line.

Baker Goes to Colombia

W. B. Baker, who recently resigned from the pharmaceutical staff of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, has become associated with Laboratories Uribe Angel, Medellin, Colombia, which has plants also in Baranquilla and Coli. He will have general charge of technical management, particularly in production of pharmaceutical chemicals and other drug products.

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Du Pont Shifts Dozen In Explosives Posts

Curtailment of government military explosives production has resulted in the shifting of a dozen men in the explosives department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. These transfers, reported September 4, were as follows:—

F. T. Beers, manager of the Du Pont, Wash., commercial explosives plant since 1923, retires. He is seventy and styed at his post five years beyond retirement age because of the government's need for all the proven experience available in war production. R. F. Boltz, manager of the Alabama Ordnance Works, succeeds Mr. Beers. J. J. McIntyre, manager of the Gopher Ordnance Works at Rosemont, Minn., becomes manager of the Alabama Ordnance Works, and E. W. Hutchinson, assistant manager of Gopher, assumes charge there.

E. R. Wright, manager of the Birmingham, Ala., works, a commercial dynamite plant, retires. A. S. Albright, manager of the Louviers, Col., commercial plant, succeeds Mr. Wright at Birmingham. R. P. Kelly, who has been on special assignment in connection with the government program, becomes assistant manager of the Birmingham works. P. S. Cushing, manager of the Wabash River Ordnance Works, Terre Haute, Ind., succeeds Mr. Albright at Louviers. A. A. Smith, 3d, assistant manager of Wabash, assumes charge of the plant. A. W. Skerry, who has been on special assignment in Wilmington in connection with government work, becomes manager of the Seneca, Ill., commercial plant. O. S. Delancey becomes assistant manager at Seneca. W. D. Garwood, assistant manager of the Birmingham works, is appointed special assistant to the director of production of the explosives division at Wilmington.

Canadian Celanese Names Sperling Vice-President

R. H. Sperling, manager of the Canadian Celanese Limited plant at Drummondville, Quebec, and a director of the company, has been named vice-president. R. O. Gilbert, assistant secretary, has been elected secretary and A. G. Allan, assistant treasurer, has been elected treasurer. Harold Blancke, president of Celanese Corporation of America and former secretary-treasurer of the Canadian company, will remain as a member of the board of directors of the latter company.

Melamine Booklet Issued

A 24-page illustrated booklet describing the many applications of the chemical melamine, in the plastics, textile, paper, leather, chemical, paint and allied industries, has been published by the American Cyanamid Company, New York. The booklet is designed for popular appeal and supplements the numerous technical publications relating to the various applications of melamine and the chemical compounds in which it is used.

Foreign Trader

Arnold H. Smith will succeed Herbert M. Hodges, October 1, as director of the foreign department of the Monsanto Chemical Company. He has been assistant director and has spent some time in the company's London affiliate.

PAW Terminating Facility Security Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

Termination of the Facility Security Division of the Petroleum Administration for War is under way. The division, says Ralph K. Davies, deputy administrator, has already ceased the inspection of oilfields, refineries, and terminals. Completion of its activities is expected in October.

Arrangements are being made with various oil companies for the return of their men who have been on duty with the PAW division, and efforts are being made to place with other government agencies division personnel who desire to remain in government service.

As a final service to the industry, the division will send oil companies a description of a number of unusual safety ideas and devices which its director has observed on his visits to oil facilities in all sections of the country.

Ethanolamines Output Upped

Larger facilities for the production of monoethanolamine and diethanolamine have just been completed by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. A new production unit is now in operation to meet the increasing demands on these two amines for chemical uses, gas purification, and emulsifying agents. Chemically active, monoethanolamine and diethanolamine react both as alcohols and amines.

METOL
(Monomethylparaminophenol Sulfate)
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(U. S. P. and Technical Grades)
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Agricultural Chemicals

Superphosphate has continued to command active buying interest from the West and the movement has been sufficient to hold the market in a tight position. There has also been a sizable volume of business from the North where mixers have been endeavoring to build up stocks prior to the cold weather season when ice jams delay transportation. Demand for superphosphate has been reflected in the call for phosphate rock where heavy shipments from mines have gone forward by both rail and water. More labor could be used at the potash mines where producers have maintained output but with some difficulty. There was enough nitrate of soda to meet all domestic agricultural requirements. Sulphate of ammonia maintained a tight position. Production is below that of a year ago and demand has prevented the accumulation of reserve stocks. This has necessitated some delay in the movement from works.

Organic products have shown no signs of easement. Prospects look better for improvement in production of packing house products, but at present supplies of bone meal, dried blood and tankage are short of demand. The only movement of castor pomace was against existing contracts and the same could be said of nitrogenous process tankage. Among the items to be removed from price control on September 12 were humus and muck.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate — Production as by-product from coke in July was placed at 134,654,187 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. For the same month a year ago the output was 138,561,000 pounds. Production for seven months through July amounted to 929,785,543 pounds, compared with 954,144,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1944. Stocks at the end of July were 54,086,140 pounds against 49,223,798 pounds on June 30.

Bone Meal—Tight supply position has restricted offerings of all grades. Feeders have taken material where available at ceiling prices.

Castor Pomace—Inventory situation has not shown any signs of easement, and trading has been restricted by the shortage of available stocks. Current movement confined to existing contracts.

Dried Blood—Shortage of material has forced suppliers to go easy with offerings. Limited production and the fact that recent importations were sold against old contracts have kept stocks in a definitely tight condition.

Fish Meal—Trade reports not very encouraging in regard to large output for the season. Active demand noted for both scrap and meal, and movement has prevented the accumulation of supplies. Market position firm at ceiling prices.

Soda Nitrate — Followed seasonal lines with some additional business for special requirements. Supply situation comfortable to meet current demand.

Tankage—Production and importations moving against current contracts. Market position firm with additional offerings light. According to trade reports, attempts to have government grant subsidies for importations of dried blood and tankage have been abandoned.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Mixers are calling for this material to meet the Fall demand. Shipments are leaving the mines by both water and rail and the combined movement has held a satisfactory seasonal average. While the supply is considered ample for many years, there is not an abundant stock of all grades. For instance high grade rock is not too plentiful at present as buyers have shown a preference for this material for a long time. The export demand is reported active and may remain so until mining operations increase abroad.

Superphosphate — Acidulators have experienced an active demand and the market has maintained a relatively tight position for this period of the year. The call at present is mostly from the West for the grain areas and from the North where mixers are endeavoring to build up inventories before Winter weather develops. Suppliers have not been able to increase stocks to the dimensions expected on account of short labor. Reports were heard that some producers had been forced to shut down in the Midwest until the flow of sulphuric acid is adjusted. The closing down of certain ordnance plants is said to have required the re-channeling of acid at a few Midwestern points. Triple superphosphate was reported tight. Some trade interests seemed to think the cancelling of lend-lease would be followed by purchases through UNRRA. The high test of triple has always made it an attractive product for foreign shipment.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Potashes

Production has been maintained with difficulty on account of the labor shortage. It is expected that the labor situation will ease when demobilization of the armed forces increases. Transportation has not proved a serious problem and it is doubtful if the lifting of allocation will have any effect as producers have their output sold until March.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, Sept. 7.—Better menhaden catch has resulted in an improvement in scrap production and brought about a better outlook with more boats operating. Superphosphate production heavy as labor will permit. All prices firm.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Call for most grades of byproducts in nitrogenous fertilizer materials was active, and ran well ahead of the ability of sellers to supply. Accordingly, tightness generally prevailed througnout the market.

Los Angeles, Sept. 7.—Practically all agricultural chemicals remained in short supply here this week, with ammonia and potash sulphate heading the list. Trading was poor as a result of few offerings. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia nitrate—named at $65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia phosphate—Quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48 delivered from production plant. Ammonia Sulphate—$38 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on the same basis. Blood Meal—Named at $4.53 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. this city, plus $6.50 per ton grinding cost, plus bags. Bone Meal—Quoted at $45 to $48.50 for steamed variety.

Insecticides

Active buying season is nearing its close for the agricultural insecticides and fungicides. Some late buying of calcium arsenate has been reported and there may be some more moved as the boll-weevil infestation has increased in some of the cotton-growing areas. Nicotine sulphate and paradichlorobenzene continued in tight supply throughout the season. Pyrethrum and rotenone were also offered sparingly, the supply being more acute during the early months. DDT has continued in heavy demand with production now being shifted to civilian use to a large extent. It is expected that the supply of thallium sulphate may be increased during the Winter months. This material is practically unobtainable at present.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur demand has been well sustained to date although it is expected curtailment will be experienced later in the year. The supply position is fully sufficient to take care of demand, and shipments are being made promptly from mines. Activity in Spanish pyrites has continued irregular on account of the uncertain dates of arrival from supply sources.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K2O ALSO 50% K2O
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The SALT of the EARTH
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BUSIEST and BIGGEST

This has been PCA's busiest year; also its biggest.

We're proud of our 44-45 record and of the growth this year has brought...proud too of the *three* white stars on our Army-Navy "E" flag, awarded for meritorious service. Also we're proud of our friends in the fertilizer industry. We say "thank you" for your confidence, your patronage, and the pleasant relationships we mutually enjoy. We pledge our best efforts to continue to deserve them.

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ARMY E NAVY

PYRIDINE

DEFINITION: One of the liquid nitrogen bases formed during the destructive distillation of coal. Many related nitrogen compounds—so called "pyridine bases"—are recovered during the purification of pyridine.

HISTORY: Discovered and isolated in a pure state from bone oil by T. Anderson in 1846. It was one of the earliest denaturants for alcohol.

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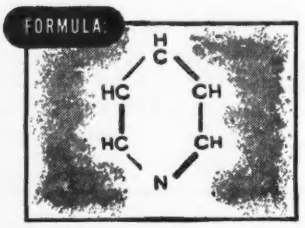

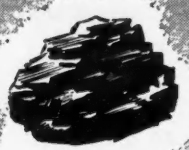

SOURCES: Pyridine is sometimes found in tobacco smoke, and has been isolated from bone oil, shale oil, lignite oils and certain petroleum oils. The chief commercial source is coal tar.

CHARACTERISTICS: Pyridine is a colorless liquid with a penetrating odor. It boils at 115° C and freezes at —42° C (—43.6° F) and is highly refractive to light. It weighs 8.20 pounds to the gallon. It will dissolve in water, alcohol, ether and combines with acids. It has antiseptic properties.

USES: Used in the manufacture of dyes and accelerators for rubber vulcanization, in waterproofing agents for fabrics and in the production of Niacin and sulfa drugs. Related bases are also used for synthesis of Niacin, a chemical of wide application as a vitamin in food enrichment.

GRADES: Classified on the basis of maximum distillation range in Degree Centigrade (of each type), as 2°, 10°, 15°, 20°, 30°, 50° to meet varying requirements. In addition, semi-refined or commercial grades are supplied. All grades are shipped in steel drums.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of pyridine for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Some improvement could be noted in the supply of basic coaltar chemicals last week. It was expected that keyed up production would be regulated to balance peace-time demand but this problem will take time to solve and suppliers are considering the situation carefully with the idea of preventing possible stock accumulations. At present it looks as though more benzol may enter into motor fuel channels. Domestic demand for toluol was spotty although improvement has developed for export. Lower prices were heard for the nitration grade. Phenol moved freely and had the appearance of being in better supply. In some quarters lower prices were named for water-white solvent naphtha and industrial xylol, the declines registering one cent a gallon. Some tapering off in demand for naphthalene from the makers of phthalic anhydride was reported but inquiry from other sources was active, the demand for the different refined grades continuing heavy. There appeared to be sufficient phthalic anhydride to meet current requirements. Anilin oil has possibilities of improving its supply position. The other intermediates did not uncover visible changes although it was admitted that the freer supply developing in basic products should eventually improve the supply situation.

Steel operations for the week beginning September 3 were scheduled at 74.9 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 74.5 percent for the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 87.9 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,351,900 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,364,600 tons for the previous week and 1,710,700 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Production and supply figures in some of the following market reports were released by the Bureau of Mines unless otherwise specified.

Basic Products

Benzol—July production as a by-product from coke showed a decline of 10.6 percent from June. The totals were July 1,321,111 gallons of motor and 11,128,683 gallons of other grades. June output amounted to 1,477,364 gallons of motor and 10,990,675 gallons of other grades. Production this year including July was 10,381,536 gallons of motor and 83,050,564 gallons of other grades, compared with 10,950,000 gallons of motor and 85,380,000 gallons of other grades for the same period in 1944. Stocks at the end of July were 453,881 gallons of motor and 2,791,984 gallons of other grades against 444,201 gallons of motor and 2,585,630 gallons of other grades on June 30. Current supply position improving. Possibilities of more going into motor fuel.

Coaltar—Output of crude coaltar in July was up 4.6 percent over June. Production in July was 61,257,092 gallons, compared with 58,544,484 gallons in June. Production for seven months through July was 426,815,855 gallons against 450,438,000 gallons for the same time in 1944. Stocks at the end of July were 33,075,860 gallons, compared with 34,603,218 gallons on June 30.

Creosote Oil—Output as a by-product from coke in July showed a gain of 6.3 percent over June. The total was 3,051,086 gallons, July against 2,871,196 gallons, June. Production for seven months ending July registered 21,750,609 gallons, compared with 25,136,000 gallons for the same period in 1944. Stocks at the end of July were 985,609 gallons against 843,777 gallons on June 30 and 1,258,011 gallons July 31, 1944.

Cresylic Acid—New business seems to have run ahead of cancellations and suppliers have been able to move all domestic and imported material available. Demand remained active and covered a broad field with makers of triphenylphosphate well represented in the current movement.

Naphthalene—July production as a coke by-product was in line with the previous month. Output was placed at 7,715,663 pounds in July against 7,559,767 pounds in June. Production for seven months through July was 53,069,411 pounds against 61,333,000 pounds for the same time last year. Stocks at the close of July were 3,443,719 pounds compared with 2,107,200 pounds on June 30.

Phenol—Better position of benzol is expected to increase phenol production provided sufficient labor can be secured. A heavy demand was reported with plastics and triphenylphosphate well represented in the current movement.

Pyridin—Production of crude as a coke by-product in July was 34,006 gallons, compared with 37,901 gallons in June. Production for seven months ending July 31 amounted to 289,742 gallons against 299,000 gallons for the same period in 1944. Stocks at the close of July were 98,021 gallons against 111,944 gallons on June 30.

Toluol—Production of all grades as a coke by-product in July was 2,582,099 gallons, compared with 2,527,193 gallons in June. Production for seven months ending with July amounted to 18,373,519 gallons against 19,548,000 gallons for the same time in 1944. Stocks at the end of July were 1,052,419 gallons, compared with 953,649 gallons at the close of June. Current demand rather spotty although some increase in export inquiry noted. Lower prices for the nitration grade were made effective by some suppliers. The tankcar price was 28c. a gallon, works, freight allowed.

Xylol—July output registered 599,579 gallons of all grades as a by-product from coke. June output was 679,984 gallons. Production for seven months ending July 31 was 4,701,066 gallons against 5,114,000 gallons for the corresponding period in 1944. Stocks at the end of July were 432,277 gallons, compared with 465,458 gallons at the close of June. Lower prices for industrial xylol were quoted in some selling quarters. Drums were obtainable at 31c. a gallon; works and tanks at 26c. a gallon; works freight allowed. Water-white solvent naphtha was also lower and offered at the same price as industrial xylol.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Business in coaltar bases continues to be fully up to expectations, and civilian buyers now are expecting to get a somewhat larger share of the total amount available for their requirements in the near future. Benzol continued strong. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, same basis, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Surface conditions did not reveal any unusual change last week. Supplies seemed to be freer under government cutbacks. A fair backlog of orders was reported but as some of these orders were apparently for indirect military use, it could not be ascertained, at this time, how many would be made potent. Producers do

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Solvent naphtha, water white, 1c. per gal.
Toluol, nitration, 1½c. per gal.
Xylol, industrial, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.3	129.2	129.2	129.2

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended August 31 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	867,773
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	22,470,747
Benzol	gals.	2,831,680
Coaltar	gals.	10,504,618
Creosote oil	gals.	384,605
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,388,436
Phenol	lbs.	164,420
Toluol	gals.	566,336
Xylol	gals.	127,882

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Coal Tar Toluol

Remember When!

There was no question of the right diluent for lacquers!

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There were no "substitutes" or "ready-made blends"!

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Coal Tar Toluol is off allocation
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TAR & CHEMICAL DIVISION, PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

not intend to carry excess inventories and it is possible that future production may have to be balanced to meet demand.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Stock situation tight and suppliers' reported inventories low. Not much improvement expected until production is brought within better balance to demand.

Fumaric—Makers of protective coatings and synthetic resins have continued to take this material. To date demand has not permitted any unusual easement in the supply position.

Gamma—Supply tight and without visible easement in sight. Restoration to normal expected to be gradual.

Maleic—Conditions point toward a slow conversion from a critical to a normal supply of the anhydrous variety.

Malic—Some material has moved to the paint makers and to the synthetic resin industry. Inventories reported low.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Lifting of allocation restrictions on anilin oil cleared the way for civilian use. There is a broad demand current with production developing better dimensions but not equal to cover all requirements at present.

Diethylanilin—Reported tight regarding supplies for immediate shipment. Position depending on the availability of anilin.

Dinitrophenol—Prospects favored an improvement in supply situation, although current inventories were reported low.

Dinitrotoluene—Easier supply position of toluol expected to improve supply which was kept at a low level during the war period.

Paradichlorobenzene—Demand considerably ahead of supply although gradual improvement in stocks seemed likely under the better conditions current on basic material.

Phthalic Anhydride—Stocks have been increasing after government cutbacks and cancellations. The backlog of orders is being studied to ascertain the real extent of live business. Production at present has leveled off demand but suppliers do not intend to accumulate excess stocks. There was a good inquiry last week for use in alkyd resins, which represents hard finish materials such as refrigerator coatings. The automobile demand for these hard finishes is not expected to expand greatly until sometime next year.

Coaltar Colors

While it looked as though conditions favored an improvement in the supply situation, trade reports uncovered no marked increase in dyestuffs to date. This condition could be traced primarily to the intermediates, where supply easement is expected but not yet materialized in a very broad manner.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

ally increased the number in training in essential scientific fields, but sent several hundred of the students to the United States to get this education.

Chemical Workers Earned Less in June

Average weekly earnings of factory workers in chemicals and related products showed a slight drop from May to June. Earnings in the petroleum and related industries increased a little.

The weekly averages in the several subdivisions compared as follows for the two months:—

	June	May
Chemicals and allied products.	$45.20	$45.29
Ammunition (small arms).	45.55	56.67
Chemicals not elsewhere classified	54.23	54.03
Cottonseed oil	28.35	28.57
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	36.68	36.69
Explosives, safety fuses	46.92	47.91
Fertilizers	32.42	32.02
Paints, varnishes, colors	48.63	47.30
Rayon and allied products.	40.71	40.66
Soap	48.07	48.15
Petroleum (crude) production.	54.84	54.08
Products of petroleum and coal	57.72	57.24
Coke and by-products	51.57	50.64
Petroleum refining	59.89	59.80
Roofing materials	48.28	46.82

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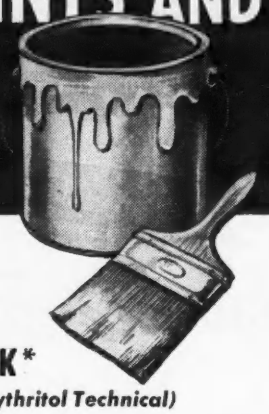
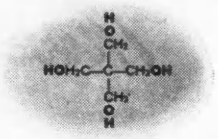




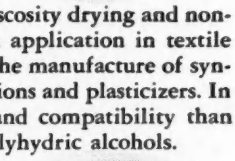
PENTEK*
(Pentaerythritol Technical)

A coarse, white powder about 85% pentaerythritol and 15% related solid polyhydric alcohols, such as dipentaerythritol.

PENTEK is used in alkyd resins, drying oils, synthetic resins, coating compositions, plasticizers, emulsifying agents.

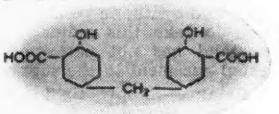
POLYPENTEK*
(Mixture of Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)

A buff-colored, coarse powder used in alkyd resins, drying oils, coating composition where greater viscosity and hardness is desired.



T. M. P.
(Trimethylolpropane Technical)

A crystalline, waxy solid used in making low viscosity drying and non-drying alkyd resins. These alkyds have shown application in textile printing pastes and impregnants. Also used in the manufacture of synthetic drying oils, rosin esters, coating compositions and plasticizers. In general T. M. P. esters show wider solvency and compatibility than corresponding compounds made with other polyhydric alcohols.



M. D. A.
(Methylene Disalicylic Acid Technical)

A technical grade of methylene disalicylic acid of special interest to chemists working with resins and drying oils for use in manufacturing paints, varnishes protective coatings . . . and other products. An interesting property of M. D. A. is the combination of the reactive carboxylic acid groups with the phenolic groups in the same molecule. Thus the versatility of the alkyd type resins may be combined with the chemical resistance of the phenolic types.

M. D. A. may be used with rosin and pentaerythritol alcohols to produce modified phenolic resins which can be cooked into varnishes by the usual methods to produce fast-drying paints and varnishes of improved chemical resistance.

Samples, technical data sheets and further information available upon request.

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Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates

Protective Coatings Materials

Slowly but surely the protective coatings industry is moving toward the goal of complete reconversion of manufacturing operations and readjustment to the postwar marketing conditions, whereat it can build up normal trade business sufficiently to replace the huge volume of military procurement orders, which, now vanishing, constituted fully 75 percent of its total sales during the war years. Already the roadway has been cleared of most of the obstructions created by wartime allocation controls and other restrictions on civilian uses of important pigments, fillers, extenders, dry and chemical colors and synthetic resins. Within the last few days, moreover, import controls have been lifted from zinc, copper, casein, graphite and bone black, simultaneously with the removal of import restrictions from some two dozen other commodities not subject to allocation by the Combined Raw Materials Board or covered by public purchase programs.

But there are still some towering obstacles to be surmounted by the industry, chief among which are the still pinching limitations on the use of pig lead and white lead pigment as well as on the use of that indispensable drying oil, linseed oil. A slight easing of the tension in the permissible supply situations of these most needed of exterior-application paints has occurred within the past fortnight through the granting by the War Production Board of increases in the pigment makers' quota on white lead from an annual basis of 16 percent to one of 25 percent for the third-quarter and in the paint makers' drying oil quota from 40 percent to 45 now and 50 percent for the fourth quarter, accompanied by the elimination of all restraints on the quantities which painting contractors and individual civilian users may procure for their own application in mixing paints on the job. But the industry feels that it is entitled to a further liberalization of the continuing restrictions on its use of these transcendentally important paint constituents.

There are now strong indications that WPB will soon grant for the fourth quarter a further and much more substantial easing of the restrictions on white lead, together with a commensurate increase in its allotment of pig lead for white lead making and possibly for other civilian purposes outside of storage batteries. And it also appears probable that this bureau will also extend its paint makers' quota of linseed and other drying oils for the concluding quarter of this year.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Despite the recently broadcast overall scarcity of metallic lead, which the War Production Board has described as being so pinching as to preclude many prewar uses for some time to come, it is understood that this bureau's Tin, Lead and Zinc Division is now seriously considering a further easing of the restrictions on the use of pig lead by pigment makers with an additional amendment to M-384 to enable them to take fullest possible advantage of an allegedly sizable liberalization of their allotment of white lead.

Although domestic production of lead continues to be held down by labor shortages at the American mines, the amount available for refining has been built up considerably by recent importations from Canada and Australia and the stockpile, which only a few months ago had fallen to a critically low level of 65,000 tons, has latterly been increased to about 90,000 tons, with the buildup process still going on. Hence, it now seems probable that a further easing of lead controls will be made shortly, so that more liberal quantities will be available for pigment makers and other civilian uses in the fourth quarter of this year. Prices of pig lead have continued unchanged for the week August 31-September 7 to 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Although manufacturers as well as consumers of zinc oxides and sulphides are greatly pleased over the recent revocation of orders M-11, governing the distribution of zinc slabs and M-11-A, releasing leadfree zinc oxide from all allocation control, the supply of zinc slabs is still far from plentiful. For, despite the recent lifting of import control from metallic zinc and a steady increase in domestic production of this metal, the current output of the slabs continues rather limited. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week August 31-September 7, at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, ½c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Pigments

White Lead—Although lacking assurance by the War Production Board that a further liberalization of its allotment of white lead to the makers of this pigment is impending, there is widespread belief in the protective coatings industry that an additional extension of the quota granted to these interests based on 1944 consumption will be made for the fourth quarter of this year. This quota was increased from a 16 percent to a 25 percent annual basis for the third quarter about three weeks ago but there is still a shocking scarcity of white lead pigment, inasmuch as processors have not yet been able to increase their output materially to date because it requires three months for complete oxidation of the metal by the Old Dutch process.

Zinc Oxide—Manufacturers of leadfree zinc oxide, freed from the shackles of allocation control, are exerting themselves to the utmost in swelling their output sufficiently to meet the long-pent-up demands of civilian users, many of whom had hitherto been forced to have recourse, whenever possible, to the leaded grades. The latter, although relieved of this drain, are not yet in any too plentiful supply, albeit their production is also being stepped up by the processors who hope to be able soon to meet all current requirements.

Fillers and Extenders

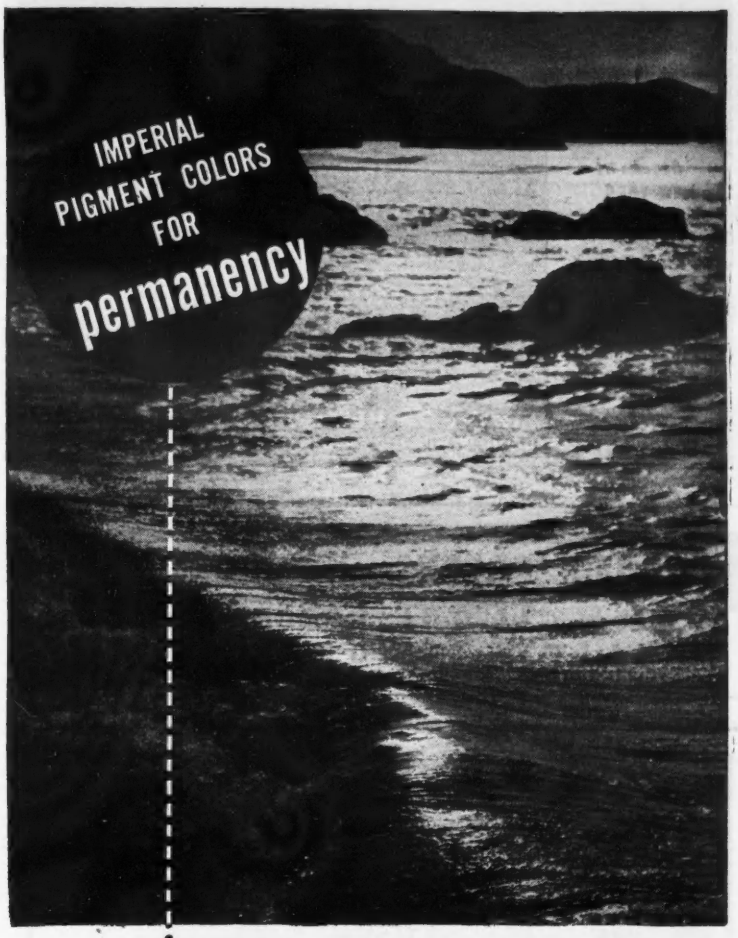
China Clay—Still moving steadily into consuming channels with prices of both domestic and imported types being well maintained. An additional arrival of 419 bags is noted.

Mica—Although this material is still subject to import control under the provisions of M-63, there is now a sufficient inflow of block mica, mica splittings and scrap to meet current requirements, now that the military demand has waned with the ending of the war and orders M-101 and M-101-A, governing the distribution of block and splittings, have been revoked, with Government purchases in all foreign areas scheduled for termination on or before December 31. An additional arrival of 20 cases has just been recorded. In the ground scrap mica field, paint makers continue to purchase moderate amounts of wet-ground, especially pulverized, types and some additional quantities of dry-ground grades.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Bone Black—The only important development in this type of black pigment within the past week has been its removal from import control, together with bone char and blood char. All grades continue moving steadily

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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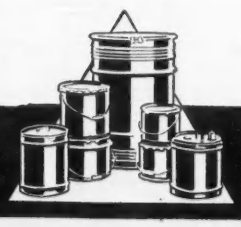

THE F. C. THORNTON CO.
6712 UNION AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO

into consumption at unchanged prices.

Carbon Black—Awaiting the removal on September 30 of restrictions on their procurement of the so-called "rubber" grades, which have hitherto been reserved for synthetic rubber tire making for military purposes, the paint makers are continuing to limit their scope of purchasing in this color to the uncompressed grades of channel blacks.

Graphite—The recent lifting of import control from this material has opened the gate for a much-needed amplification of supplies of foreign origin. Meanwhile, the demand for all types continues keen.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—Buying interest is still running high in these driers, now that all restrictions on their uses have been revoked.

Tallates—Business in tallates has receded to the extent that those paint and varnish makers who formerly had recourse to them, because of their inability to obtain naphthenates, have returned to the use of the latter, now that they are once more privileged to buy them.

Stearates—Although reporting some further cancellations of military procurement orders, manufacturers of these flatteners continue busy filling contracts already on their books, so that there is no appreciable diminution in the volume of their business, although they are now in a position again to accept some new orders.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Manufacturers of this material who have thus far announced their price schedules for the September 10-October 9 period have reported that they have merely continued unchanged for this new period the prices which they had named for the August 10-September 9 period, which had been based as hitherto on the cost to them of the butanol used in making this material

Dibutyl Sebacate—To date, no revisions, upward or downward, have been made in manufacturers' prices on this material for the new monthly period, September 10-October 9, from those quoted for the now expired period, August 10-September 9. These prices range from an inside figure of 46 cents to an outside figure of 50 cents per pound, in tankcars, at works, in each instance.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—A much more plentiful supply of these resins now looms on the horizon as steadily increasing quantities of phthalic anhydride become available for use in their production, since the latter material has been freed from allocation control, as of August 31, instead of September 30, as had originally been scheduled.

Cellulose Ester Flake—More plentiful supplies of this material are expected to become available within the ensuing month, as a sequel to the revocation of schedule 50 of M-300, August 31. Incidentally, cellulose ester sheets, rods and tubes have likewise been released from allocation through the lifting of the restrictions set forth in schedule 51 of that same general chemicals order.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Despite the notable curtailment of military requirements in rosin, which has resulted in the liberalization of civilian quotas, so that the protective coatings industry is now entitled in the current quarter to 60 percent of the amount consumed in the fourth quarter of 1944, while other consuming industries have also had their quotas similarly increased, there is still a marked shortage of virtually all grades of rosin outside the pale types, and suppliers are so far finding themselves unable to fill all orders up to the limits provided by these expanded quotas.

Some moderate-sized sales have been made on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange within the past week at the new ceiling prices, but the movement into consuming channels is still rather limited, and inventory restrictions, which were recently increased to a five months' supply, remain in effect.

Wood rosin, although being turned out by the manufacturers in steadily increasing volume, is still in rather short supply. However, it is expected that, with the completion of a huge new distilling plant at Oakdale, La., the supply of wood-rosin will be amplified sufficiently to afford notable relief from the present shortage.

In the New York market, export inquiries continue heavy, but offerings for export are few in number and of meager quantities.

Savannah, Sept. 7.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	...	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	...	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	...	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	...	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74
H	...	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	...	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	...	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	...	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	...	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	...	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23
WW	...	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
X	...	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
		Drums			
Sales	...	...	40	...	264
Receipts	...	44	229	97	85
Shipments	...	...	...	...	...
Stocks	...	5,729	5,968	6,055	6,140

* Savannah Naval Stores Exchange closed in observance of Labor Day.

Turpentine—A rising trend is again manifesting itself in the primary markets for gum turpentine, as the demand expands and the supply contracts. On the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange bids have been advanced a half cent to 76½ cents per gallon, and some sizable sales have been made at that level within the past week. At interior points in the South premiums of a cent to two cents per gallon have continued to be asked. Current requirements appear adequate to absorb fresh production, which has been held down by unfavorable weather of late. It is now figured that, when production ebbs during the Fall and Winter months, government stocks, totaling some 60,000 barrels, will have to be drawn upon and, in connection with such a development, it is noteworthy that these supplies are not available below full CCC parity, which for the cur-

SUCO

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Shawnee DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"

Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Zinc Chromate
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Zinc and Aluminum Stearate

KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

rent month has been continued at 80 cents per gallon.

Savannah, Sept. 7.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
*Monday..	..	...	...	...	...
Tuesday ..	76	...	77	...	6,776
Wednesday	76¼	6,300	144	...	6,920
Thursday..	76¼	...	44	1	6,963
Friday ...	76½	6,150	117	111	6,969

* Savannah Naval Stores Exchange closed in observance of Labor Day.

Varnish Gums

Copal—With no new arrivals recorded within the past week and with no cargoes expected to reach here until toward the close of the month, importers and other suppliers of Congo copal gum continue to report local stocks greatly reduced, as virtually all of the recently arrived cargoes shipped from the Belgian Congo have now been dispatched to consumers who had long before contracted for them and who had been authorized by WPB to receive them. Speculation is still rife as to when it will be possible to get the other types of copal from the liberated islands and other sources of origin in the Pacific but no cargoes of these gums are reasonably expected from the Philippines or the Dutch East Indies until next Spring. Although recently liberalized, import control continues to be exercised by the Combined Raw Materials Board.

Shellac—Although somewhat amplified by three recently arrived cargoes from India, the supply of seedlac, T.N. and other dark types of shellac continue insufficient for current requirements. These cargoes have included, however, a fair quantity of the pale grades. One of them has consisted of 1,048 bags of seedlac, 75 bags of garnet lac and 100 bags of button lac as well as 2,550 bags of otherwise unspecified shellac while the second has embraced 1,265 bags of seedlac and 1,770 bags of otherwise unspecified shellac and the third has included 252 bags of seedlac and 1,720 bags of otherwise unspecified shellac.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Lifting of all its hitherto existing import restrictions, and the arrival here of 9,008 bags, weighing approximately 990,880 pounds, of Argentine casein, have constituted the principal developments in the market for this material within the past week. The supply locally continues adequate for the time being, although domestic production is at a rather low ebb, as the demand is not especially keen.

Glues—Available supplies of both hide and processed bone glues continue far below requirements and manufacturers are finding it impossible to meet all demands since the revocation of allocation control over both green and extracted bone glues, which has been announced simultaneously with the lifting of such control from hide glues. The removal of all these restrictions on enduses has been effected by the elimination of schedule 8 of M-300. Import restrictions, however, continue to be exercised over gluestock and hide cuttings. Latest arrivals of raw materials have included 8,565 bales of gluestock, 2,456 bags of bones and 920 bags of knuckles.

Recent Imports

—Continued from page 7

WAX, BEES—250 bgs, J H Redding, Inc
24 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
200 blocks, L Luzzatto Co

Philadelphia Imports

CORKBOARDS—2,000 cs, National City Bank
2,800 cs, Cork Importing Co
960 cartons, L M Nicols Co
1,000 cartons, Ontario Cork Co
VIRGIN—7,002 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WASTE—6,181 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WOOD—595 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
CUTTLEFISH BONES—80 cs, Rudolph Koppel
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Jacob Raphael & Son

CLEANING MILLING
GUMS, DRUGS
FOOD PRODUCTS
To
Your Specifications
Try
Gruman's Service
Telephone MArket 3-2491
J. B. GRUMAN CO.
St. Francis, Komorn and Maine Sts.
Est. 1854 NEWARK 5, N. J.

Douglas Leaves WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

James Douglas, deputy vice-chairman for metals and materials in the War Production Board, has resigned. He is becoming associated with the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, New York.

Mr. Douglas came to Washington originally in May, 1941, to work with the copper and zinc branch of the Office of Production Management. When WPB took over, he became director of the zinc division.

St. Louis Plastics Club Elects Officers

The Plastics Club of St. Louis has elected Raymond E. Lang, of the Solvent and Chemicals Division of the Fuel Oil Company, as president. Other officers are:—Vice-president, L. Germain, of the Consolidated Plastics Sales Company; secretary, J. L. Gyorvary, of the tag division of the Cupples-Hesse Corporation; treasurer, J. K. Craver, of the Monsanto Chemical Company. The club, which is two years old, maintains headquarters in the DeSoto hotel, St. Louis. Meetings are held on the fourth Wednesday of each month.

U.S. Kalsomine Acquired By Newark Plaster Co.

The United States Kalsomine Company, 50 Church street, New York, has been acquired by the Newark Plaster Company, Newark, N. J. The transfer of the assets of the former enterprise to the latter, August 23, has been officially reported by Vincent S. Villard, president of the Kalsomine company.

United States Kalsomine Company, controlled by the Newark company, will continue the business of the acquired corporation.

McDougall-Butler Buys A.H. Thomas Paint Co.

The McDougall-Butler Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Buffalo, has acquired the manufacturing facilities, raw materials, finished stock, good will, formulas and trade names of the A. H. Thomas Paint Company, Waverly, N. Y. This company was established in 1891. Manufacturing operations will be continued for a short time at Waverly, N. Y., and later moved to the McDougall-Butler plant at Buffalo.

Dr. Edson Leaves Agriculture

Dr. Howard Austin Edson, widely known plant pathologist, retired August 31 after nearly thirty years on the scientific staff of the Department of Agriculture.

Perfumerie Monteil, Inc., New York, has changed its capital from $25,000 to $50,000.

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"THE ORIGINAL SYNTHETIC SOLVENT MANUFACTURERS"
You Can Use
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL
SUPPLIES AVAILABLE
Recommended for lacquers, resins, laminating varnishes, body rubs, vitamin B1 preparation, sterilizing solutions, liniments and many additional applications.
Isopropyl Alcohol is on allocation and necessary forms will be gladly furnished.
STANDARD ALCOHOL CO. 26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

KRUMBHAAR CHEMICALS, INC.
Dr. William Krumbhaar, President SOUTH KEARNY, N. J.
Makers of Finest Synthetic Resins

BARBER
GILSONITE
THE UNIQUE ASPHALT OF MANY USES
PROMPT CARLOAD SHIPMENTS FROM MINES AND LESS CARLOAD SHIPMENTS FROM CONVENIENTLY LOCATED WAREHOUSES
BARBER ASPHALT CORPORATION
BARBER, N.J.

New . . . AROPLAZ 906
for HIGH-GLOSS baking whites
S & W AROPLAZ 906 is a new alkyd resin for use with either ureas and melamines in bake coatings, or in nitrocellulose lacquers where excellent cold check resistance is required . . . especially recommended for white finishes. Superior to prewar alkyds in exceptional color retention, high gloss and hardness, and resistance to water and alkalis. Freely available for any application.
Phone or write for sample and specifications.
U. S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

STEARINE PITCH

Re-run to close specifications. Either Cottonseed (Vegetable) or Animal Base or a blend of both.

Melting Point, Penetration and Color guaranteed to be uniform. Air Blown to desired Viscosity, Acid and Iodine specifications.

Also, Palm Pitch, Linseed Pitch, Processed Talloil Pitch.

Samples and Prices upon request.

AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

G. S. ZIEGLER & COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. — Factory: New Market, New Jersey

AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE

METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivatives and for resins. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester

★

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer in cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics and for paper coating. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester

ARNOLD-HOFFMAN & CO., INC.

Manufacturing Chemists

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Established in 1815 • Plants at Dighton, Mass. and Charlotte, N. C.

NEW YORK • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE

Monsanto Shifts Six In Merrimac Posts

A number of changes in the sales executive personnel of its Merrimac division, Boston, have been made by the Monsanto Chemical Company, effective September 1. Chief among these is the appointment of H. J. Heffernan as assistant general manager of sales, in succession to the late Horace Burrough, 3d. Mr. Heffernan, a native of Hoboken, educated at Lafayette University and Fordham Law School, entered the service of the Monsanto company in 1926 as a salesman; he has been branch manager at New York for the Merrimac division since 1929.

H. J. Heffernan

W. E. Brown, who has been Mr. Heffernan's assistant, succeeds him in the New York office. J. J. McCarthy, a chemical graduate in the development department, has been made manager of textile sales development.

Three assistant sales managers have been advanced to positions of departmental sales managers. W. R. Minchin has become sales manager of the heavy chemicals department of the division. T. C. Jesdale has been named sales manager for organic and phosphate division products. P. O. Huntington has become sales manager of the division's alcohol department.

Frozen Food Research Fellowships Established

Study in the field of frozen foods will be undertaken at Cornell University new School of Nutrition under the provisions of four $1,500 fellowship funded by the Philco Corporation, Philadelphia. The study will be concerned with frozen food economics, cookery, engineering and processing.

Harvey Returns to Atlas Powder

Gardner Harvey has been dehospitalized by the army and is again at work as assistant to the director of advertising and public relations for the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Harvey was inducted in October, 1943. He got into combat service in Africa and Italy, and along about the middle of 1944 he got into his leg a chunk of nazi shell. He next got into hospitals in Rome, Naples, Virginia and Pennsylvania for eleven months.

Franks Chem. Reincorporated

Franks Chemical Products Company, Inc., manufacturer and supplier of stearates, metallic soaps, potash, and other chemicals, has exchanged its New York State charter for a Delaware charter, reincorporating its enterprise under the laws of the latter State and certifying to the New York Secretary of State that it will continue doing business in this State. Joseph M. Franks has signed the new incorporation papers as president of the company.

Adhesives Data Published

Started as a sticker in the construction of automobiles, 3-M adhesives, says the maker, the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul 6, home grown to a family of more than 800 formulas in adhesives, sealers, coatings, insulators, and sound deadeners. An outline of their industrial applications, properties, and methods of use is contained in a booklet, 3-M Adhesive in Industry, which can be got from the company.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Yellow, ocher, American, golden, bbls., works	lb.	.04½ - .06¼
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02 - .02½
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0845- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0685- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.071 - —
Persian orange (see O).		
Yellow, zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	.16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract	lb.	.16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).		
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - .17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26 - .27
kgs.	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenite,[2] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
dms.	lb.	.40 - —
kgs.	lb.	.37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
tech., gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0315- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼- .04¼
tanks, works	lb.	.0250- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .31
jars	lb.	.35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.68 - 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).		
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.		
Resinate,[4] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms.	lb.	.11 - .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.30 - .31
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
flake, ogs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,4] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
Barium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
Calcium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.0585- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1,4] works, frt. ald.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment,fl,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 -100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for Sept. 3.

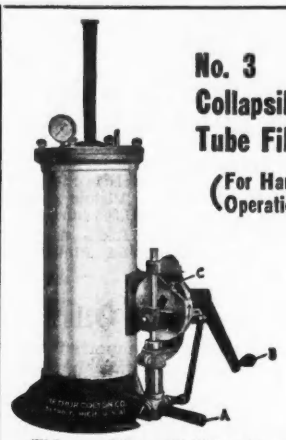
FWDA Members' Managers to Meet

Managers of co-operative wholesale drug houses comprised by the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association will meet September 14 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York. This gathering will take the place of the customary Fall meeting of the association. It replaces two regional meetings—one in New York and one in Chicago—which had been scheduled before ODT eased the transportation ban.

Dunn Co. Buys Building

Thomas W. Dunn Company, manufacturer of gelatin and glues, at 546 Greenwich street, New York, has purchased for its own use the seven-story Fox building at 238-240 Pearl street. The site of the Dunn company's present location is included in the relatively large piece of realty being taken over by the Port of New York Authority for a proposed union motor truck terminal.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS



No. 3 Collapsible Tube Filler (For Hand Operation)

This machine will fill tubes up to 1 in. x 5½ in. with any material ordinarily put in collapsible tubes. One turn of the handle puts the correct quantity in each tube. Larger tubes can be filled by adjusting the screw "C" for half the quantity desired and making two turns of the handle.

The nozzle "A" is made to suit tubes of different diameter and length. Special nozzles can be furnished for filling cans, jars or bottles.

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VIKING
Petroleum Solvents
HEXANE • PENTANE • HEPTANE
PETROLEUM ETHER
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LOW COST—HIGH QUALITY
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
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Speed Production with C LIMEOLITH

- An exceptionally easy and quick grinding pigment.
- Aids dispersion of other pigment.
- Saves wear on grinding mills and speeds production.
- A precipitated calcium carbonate product.

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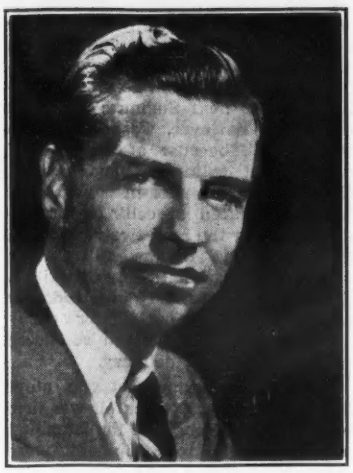
Kansas City, Mo.

Casein Co. Vice-Pres.



Nils Anderson, jr., has been made vice-president of the Casein Company of America, Division of the Borden Company. Formerly chief of the plastics section of the Chemical Bureau of the War Production Board, Mr. Anderson will take up his new duties September 1, with headquarters in New York.

German Control of 3 U.S. Concerns Disclosed

German control of three more United States business concerns has been discovered by military investigators, according to a wireless dispatch from Frankfurt-am-Main, September 5, copyright by New York Tribune, Inc. The three U. S. concerns are the Pembroke Chemical Corporation, which operates phosphate rock mines at Pembroke, Fla.; the Ore & Chemical Corporation, an industrial sales agency, New York, and the American Lurgi Corporation, largely functioning as an observer of developments, New York.

Until the start of the war in Europe, the three U. S. concerns were openly acknowledged subsidiaries of Metallesellschaft A. G. The records of the parent company disclosed to the investigators that subsequent transfers of ownership were shams. In November, 1939, Metallgesellschaft transferred to Rotopulsor A. G., Schaffhausen, Switzerland, all its participation in American concerns. This included 1,000 common and 1,000 preferred shares of Ore & Chemical Corporation stock, 240 shares of Pembroke, and 150 common and 600 preferred shares of American Lurgi.

Following warning from a Metallgesellschaft agent in the United States Rotopulsor, in January, 1941, sold shares in the first-named two of the three American corporations to three Americans, New Yorkers who had been associated with the German company's American subsidiaries for many years. Despite this sale, however, the Alien Property Custodian seized the two corporations and the American Lurgi Company, which was never resold by the Swiss concern.

Standard Laboratories Adds Two More Aids

Standard Laboratories, Inc., subsidiary of William R. Warner & Co., New York, has appointed T. H. Paaske as divisional sales manager at St. Louis, and R. S. Danvers as assistant advertising and sales promotion manaoger. Mr. Paaske, for the past three years, has been sales manager for the S. M. A. Corporation, and previously was with the Borden Company. Mr. Danvers recently has been a copywriter and account executive with the advertising agency, Noyes & Sproul.

The Hudnut Sales Company unit has moved G. S. Fowler from sales manager to general sales manager, and put D. H. Sterling in the former post. Jessica Canne has been made sales promotion manager.

Fourteen proprietary drug and toiletries companies are being merged in Standard Laboratories, October 1.

Curtis E. Norton has become associated with Park Leggett Altman Company, manufacturer of adhesives, Minneapolis, Minn. He will act as technical director.

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DUTREX 6 for RUBBER
DUTREX 20 for PVC RESINS
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ALUMINUM—ZINC—CALCIUM—MAGNESIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by
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Albek's
ODORMASQUE P
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
For MASKING the odor of PAINTS, SOLVENTS, MINERAL TERPS, etc., at a fraction of a cent per gallon
Manufactured in California by
ALBERT ALBEK, INC.
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Meeting Specifications of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Federal Specifications Board, Panama Canal, and other Government Agencies.

For Protective Coatings, Camouflage, and other essential requirements of the Victory Program.

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EASTON, PA.

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Available in either cake or flake form

Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)

RUBY OLEINE BRAND *(distilled)*

CANARY BRAND
(very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.)

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FATTY ACIDS
Animal
and
Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated Fatty Acids)

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COLOR: DARK AMBER
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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

An active inquiry for new-crop crude cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils continued during the week. Refiners were bidding at ceiling for delivery up to next Summer. The bulk of trading however, was confined to soybean oil, because of the lack of offerings of cottonseed and peanut. Considerable business in soybean oil has been placed at ceilings for delivery during the next twelve months, with an active inquiry still in the market for additional quantities. Southern mills turned down bids for cottonseeed and peanut oils for nearby and forward shipment and restricted sales to immediate delivery.

Business in drying oils was quiet during the week. Oiticica oil was firm reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. Offers for shipment were scarce and closely held. Reports also were received of sales of sizable quantities for European account. Recent active demand for tung oil slackened, but prices were strong at ceilings. Buying of linseed oil was curtailed by the quota restrictions of WFO 124, while an excellent movement was noted for delivery against former contracts. Castor oil production was sold up and trading under allocation restriction. Export demand for castor oil has been heavy, and with domestic oil unavailable, exporters shipped the bulk of recent arrivals from Brazil to Europe and other foreign destinations.

Tallow and grease remain strong and in limited supply. Production of grease was at the low point of the season, and the heavier slaughter of cattle was not expected to materially increase the supply of tallow because of grass-fed cattle.

Cottonseed Oil

Firm conditions continued to feature this market, despite the limited volume of business transacted during the week. Refiners were seeking crude oil and bidding ceiling prices through to next Spring delivery. Producers, however, generally confined light sales to immediate and prompt positions.

CCC purchases of oleomargarin totaled 6,746,000 pounds at the cost of $1,051,935 during July for shipment under lend-lease.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	14.31 nom.
October	....	....	14.31 ask.
December	....	....	14.31 ask.
March	....	....	14.31 ask.
May	....	....	14.31 ask.
July	....	....	13.90 ask.

Total sales, none.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Atlanta, Sept. 6.—Few mills operating on new cottonseed and limiting sales of oil to daily production and seed at hand. Demand for peanut oil also excellent with crushers not offering. Refiners bidding at ceilings. Meals also in active request, but crushers not accepting bids at ceilings as yet.

Memphis, Sept. 6.—Cottonseed expected to move next week. Some Mississippi mills will start crushing in few days. Scattered sales of new crude oil transacted. Weevil damage in some sections in the north of belt. Mississippi now using poison.

Linseed Oil

Withdrawals against contracts were in excellent request during the week, while new business was reported light. Supplies of oil for spot delivery were scarce. Offerings for October-December were moderate, but trading was restricted by quota limits of WFO 124. Prices were firm and unchanged. Demand for replacement oil was fair for spot delivery, owing to the scarcity of pure oil.

Los Angeles, Sept. 5.—Linseed oil market remains tight because of lack of offerings. However, some sales were made at 14.5c. per pound in tankcars. Drums were quoted at 14.9c. per pound, carlots.

Minneapolis, Sept. 5.—Mills were expanding crushing operations almost daily, balancing their crush against the daily arrivals of flaxseed and quite hopeful that full-time operations would be possible during the last two weeks of September.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	192.7

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	4,500,000	7,700,000
Since Sept. 1	4,500,000	7,700,000

Flaxseed—Seed showed steady improvement, but totals were below a year ago.

Minneapolis, Sept. 5.—Arrivals of new-crop flaxseed were in large volume and it was expected that daily receipts would hold up well as long as cars were available in country districts. Crushers showed perfect willingness to purchase supplies through the entire crop year at the ceiling price.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts— 1945-46		Shipments— 1944-45	
This wk.	2,236,000	1,175,000	150,000	193,500
Since Sept. 1	2,236,000	1,175,000	150,000	193,500

Flaxseed markets in Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 7.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 157,000 bushels to the Continent during the week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,937,000 bushels.

Hull, Sept. 7.—Bombay, £36¼, August; Calcutta, £34, August; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Imports totaled 309 drums for Brazil during the week. Recent arrivals of Brazilian oil have been re-shipped to foreign points. Domestic oil production was sold ahead and sales were curtailed by allocation restrictions.

Oiticica—Demand was routine, but the market continued strong under limited supplies here and Brazil. Offerings for shipment from Brazil were reported scarce and firmly maintained, with European buyers in the market there.

Peanut—Although crushers were practically swamped with bids at ceilings for new crop oil, most of them declined to make commitments. This situation is likely to continue until production gets into full swing.

Soybean—Heavy trading has been transacted in new crop oil at ceiling for delivery during the next twelve months. Refiners were said to be bidding for additional quantities. CCC announced the purchase of 78,400 pounds of soybean oil at the cost of $12,419 during July for shipment under lend-lease.

Tung—Recent active buying slackened during the week, and was reduced to small quantities. Market, however, continued firm at ceilings.

Los Angeles, Sept. 5.—All vegetable oils remained in short supply. Demand was good but offerings were scarce. Ruling prices in tankcars, f.o.b., follow:—Castor, prime cold pressed, 13.6c. per pound; chinawood, 38½c. per pound; coconut, crude, 8c. per pound; cottonseed, bleachable, 14.51c. per pound; mustard seed, 14c. per pound; peanut, crude, 13.9c. per pound; sesame, crude, 15c. per pound; soybean, crude, 12.50c. per pound, and refined, bleached and deodorized, 13.815c. per pound.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Inquiry for vegetable oils was good. Offerings continued limited. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; soybean oil, crude, Decatur, 11¾c.; refined, unbleached, undeodorized oil, Decatur, 12.69c.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Light production continued to curtail trading. Hog slaughter was reported at the low point of the season. Demand was keen, but business was light and spasmodic at ceilings.

Lard—Small available supplies continued to limit business to small quantities. Inquiry was active. Prices remain strong at ceilings. CCC reported the purchase of 30,106,780 pounds of lard and rendered pork fat for $4,546,745 during the month of July for shipment under lend-lease.

Tallow—White the cattle slaughter in the West was reported larger, the

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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production of tallow was not expected to be increased to any extent owing to the fact that the cattle were grass fed. Consuming demand continued to exceed the supply. Light sales were noted at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Business was slow. Bids for crude oil at ceilings attracted little attention. Refined grades were offered at ceilings for October forward delivery, if and when made. Supplies of refined oil on the spot were light.

Baltimore, Sept. 5.—Reports from the entire Atlantic Coast during the week indicated menhaden fishing was decidedly better, with the quality of the fish also improved. The change for the better was manifested in the Chesapeake Bay as well as the regions north. Ceiling for crude oil remains at 8.9c. per pound.

Sardine—This market was firm, though quiet. Crude oil was bid at ceilings with no sellers. Refined oil was available at ceilings for prompt and forward delivery, with business inactive. Stocks of oil on spot were exceedingly small.

Los Angeles, Sept. 5.—San Francisco reports the sardine oil market there tight, with buying interest well maintained. Some 40,971 tons of fish have been landed this season to August 18, as compared with 37,405 tons to August 19, last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Scarcity of supplies continued to curtail trading. Demand was keen. Prices firm at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—An active call was noted for delivery against former contracts. Stocks low, with production sold well ahead. Business was under allocation restrictions. Market firm at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Southeastern crushers are showing no willingness to sell but, on the other hand, are making strenuous efforts to buy. The crop in South Alabama and South Georgia is so short that a good many crushers will have completed their seed crush on or before November 1.

Linseed Meal—Consuming inquiry excellent for nearby and forward positions. Crushers limited sales to thirty-day delivery.

Minneapolis, Sept. 5.—Demand continued brisk and crushers were offering meal freely for shipment up to Jan. 1, 1946. Buyers were snapping up all offerings at ceiling prices.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	5,280,000	10,500,000
Since Sept. 1.....	5,280,000	10,500,000

Waxes

Beeswax—Imports totaled 270 bags and 200 blocks for delivery against prior orders. Market continued inactive, though users were showing an active inquiry in replacements. Offers for shipment were scarce.

Candelilla—Producers were not offering shipments from Mexico and the market was dull and nominal at ceilings.

Carnauba—With producers in Brazil maintaining prices from 5c. to 6c. per pound above import ceilings, trading as heretofore, resulted in a stalemate. Consumers continued to seek supplies at ceilings without success.

Ouricury—The same conditions apply to this market as prevail in carnauba.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Firm conditions continued to feature the textile and leather chemicals market during the week. Buying interest in sizing materials was keen, but the volume of sales were restricted because of the scarcity of supplies. Recent arrivals of tapioca flour were quite liberal, but were far from sufficient to meet consumer requirements, except for a limited period. While mills have resumed processing corn, production was still curtailed because of light receipts, and no improvement was noticeable in deliveries on contracts, which were from two to three months behind schedules. Prospects of improvement in the tight potato starch situation appear more favorable owing to the large prospective potato crop. The government has been engaged in price-support buying in many States in order to protect flooded markets, and this it was expected would eventually release large quantities of inferior grades to starch processors as the season progresses.

Trading in tanstuffs continued slow as tanners' stocks were reported heavy and little improvement in the demand for replacements was expected until November or December. Primary markets, however, were firm under an active demand from foreign consumers. European buyers, it was reported, have placed contracts for sizable quantities for shipment during the past two months, which have strengthened prices at producing centers.

War Production Board announced September 5 the removal of import controls on raw cotton, chamois leather, horsehides, leather products, sheep and lamb leather, except vegetable tanned, wool and tapioca.

Office of Price Administration issued September 7 its procedures for the determination of price ceilings for all textiles except wool released as a result of the termination of war contracts and retained in contractors inventories.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Albumen, egg, 3c. per lb.
Egg yolk, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
300.6	296.3	296.3	267.9

Chemicals

Alumina Formate—Steady movement noted against contracts, while new orders were limited to actual needs. Prices were unchanged.

Bichromates—Tight supply situation continued to limit business for civilian requirements. The bulk of the output was still under allocation control by WPB which was expected to expire shortly. Prices were unchanged and well maintained at ceilings.

Soda Formate—Trading was up to seasonal volume. Withdrawals on previous contracts were reported fairly active. Prices were well held.

Sulphonated Oils—Buying interest continued keen, although business was curtailed by the tight position of vegetable oils and tallow. A steady call was noted for delivery against prior orders. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Zinc Dust—Market was quiet. Consumers were taking moderate quantities against former orders.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Demand was confined to actual requirements. Supplies were reported limited on spot and held at former levels.

Cochineal—Trading was light and mainly for actual needs. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Madder—Small lots were moving for immediate needs. Supplies on spot were reported small. Quotations were steady and unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Market was reported steady at current quotations. Trading was moderate. Deliveries against former orders were in good request. Dried soluble blood was well maintained at former levels.

Albumen, Egg—Lack of available supplies continued to limit business to small lots. Demand was keen and unsatisfied. Market was firm at higher ceilings which became effective September 1.

Corn Dextrin—Deliveries against contracts were delayed from ten to twelve weeks. Production showed little improvement as mills were operated on a reduced scale because of the scarcity of corn. Prices were strong at ceilings.

Egg Yolk—While consuming demand was excellent, trading was limited by the scarcity of supplies. Prospects for early improvement were said to be unfavorable and little relief is expected until next spring. Quotations were firm at recently advanced ceilings.

Starch, Corn—Production continued on a small scale, owing to the inability of processors to obtain sufficient corn to increase plant operations. Demand was keen, with deliveries delayed from ten to twelve weeks. Prices were strong at ceilings. Visible supply of corn was off for the week ended September 1, and declined 128,000 bushels to 3,837,000 bushels, as compared with 10,347,000 bushels a year ago. Commodity Credit Corporation purchased 6,090,000 pounds of cornstarch at a cost of $228,507 during July for shipment under lend-lease.

Starch, Potato—Lack of supplies continued to curtail trading during the week. Consumers were showing an active inquiry for prompt and forward requirements at ceiling prices. In view of the large prospective potato crop, the trade was more optimistic in regard to the quantities of low grade potatoes expected to be released to processors for the manufacture of starch. The government recently diverted some 50 cars of potatoes purchased in the New York area to processors.

Tapioca Flour—Arrivals of some 23,500 bags of tapioca flour was noted from Brazil during the past week, for consignment to consumers on previous contracts. This will help to ease the tight supply situation temporarily. Demand for high grade flour continued keen, but offerings for shipment from Brazil were mainly of poor quality ings. War Production Board announced the removal of import control on tapioca flour effective Septem- material. Market was firm at ceilber 5.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Withdrawals against contracts were in good request. New business was reported moderate. Prices were held at ceilings.

Divi-Divi—Conditions in the market continued firm, reflecting the strong position of primary centers. American buyers were showing little interest in replacements, while demand from other countries has been active and absorbed the bulk of the output. Prices were steady.

Hematine Extract—Trading reported light and spasmodic, with prices unchanged and steady at ceilings. Consumers were taking moderate quantities against orders.

Mangrove Bark—Recent arrivals of this bark totaled 84 tons at Baltimore. Trading was quiet during the week, with prices unchanged and steady.

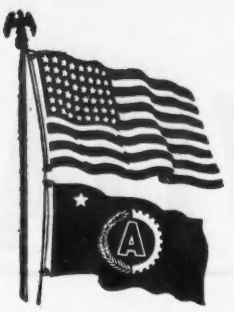
Myrobalans—Primary markets continued firm at the recent advance in quotations under a keen demand from Europe. Reports from India stated that heavy quantities have been purchased for shipment during the balance of the year for European account. Offerings for shipment were affected by the shortage of labor.

Quebracho Extract—Imports totaled some 20,000 bags during the week and were consigned to tanners against former orders. Market was firm at ceilings. Reports from primary centers stated an active export inquiry have been received of late from Europe and other foreign sources.

Wattle Mark—Arrivals of 102 tons of bark were noted at Baltimore a week ago, which were delivered on prior contracts. Offerings for shipment from Africa were not liberal and closely held at ceilings. Tanners were showing more inquiry for the extract than the bark.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

ALBUMENS



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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Government agency orders continued one of the most influential factors on developments in the drug and fine chemical market last week. Pricewise, the week developed little beyond lower values on menthol and quicksilver. Large surpluses remained over the market and were such as not to lead the industry to sweet repose of nights.

The War Production Board removed import controls from all cinchona bark derivatives, save that on quinidine, and from emetine and its raw material, ipecac root. WPB also relaxed its distribution controls over cinchona bark derivatives and its ruling to that end permits allocation of quinine and other derivatives of the bark for civilian antimalarial and other medicinal purposes.

After the rush of distribution control removals by WPB from fine chemicals during the previous week, WPB removals were much fewer last week. And in the case of citric acid, the non-allocation of citric acid beginning August 31 has been followed by information suggesting that control of distribution by informal means, according to the Department of Agriculture, will continue until supply catches demand. WPB will exercise control through its claimant rights on molasses used to make fermentation citric acid. It expects that cooperation by the producers will make a formal order unnecessary. A news story is printed in this issue.

The price weakness in menthol was certainly nothing new in the drug market. And declines have gone so far that conservative operators now look for a trend toward greater price stability. In quicksilver, domestic production slumps toward a 10-year low, while foreign metal competes in this market and prices continue to decline underselling pressure.

Acid, Ascorbic—Purchases for lend-lease account made by the Commodity Credit Corporation in July totaled 1,237,648 ounces of this material.

Acid, Citric—Distribution control by WPB may now be history, but in its place rises informal control. Producers feared that removal of WPB allocation might interfere with their ability to obtain molasses sufficient in quantity to permit maintenance of the current volume of production. WPB still controls and says it will continue to control the distribution of industrial molasses. It intends to exercise its claimant rights for such molasses for the account of citric acid manufacturers.

It may be that government takings of citric acid production may be eliminated sufficiently to provide a very substantial quantity of acid for use by civilian consumers who for a long time have had to get along with a very small percentage of the total quantity of acid required normally. A major return of Hawiian production and also that of the California citrous fruit industry should also aid civilian consumers. Increase in actual production via the fermentation method based on molasses is not likely, since the sugar crisis remains and is likely to continue for possibly as much as two years.

Acid, Nicotinic—In the month of July the Commodity Credit Corporation bought 33,069 pounds of this item for lend-lease account.

Acid, Tartaric—It is going to be no easy accomplishment to adjust by agreement with foreign countries a raw material purchase policy that will make it possible for increased quantities of such material to come to the United States at a price permitting its sale in the form of citric acid at prices no higher than the domestic makers' price ceilings. Foreign manufacturers have no tartaric acid ceilings and, hence, are not limited in the price they can pay for argols, wine lees, and calcium tartrate. A strong effort will be made to reach an agreement as to a price more than which no manufacturer, regardless of country, will pay. Negotiations to that end will begin shortly. Meanwhile, during the past week, 454 barrels of tartaric acid were imported from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Alcohol — The huge government owned alcohol plant in Omaha, Neb., is not to be sold to beverage interests; offers have already been rejected. The plant has an annual capacity of 25,000,000 gallons of alcohol, the making of which yields 160,000,000 pounds of livestock and poultry feeds. The present cost of producing alcohol is 59c. per gallon with only 50 percent of byproducts being saved. The president of the government owned plant has no fear that it can not compete with other alcohol producers in the future. By installing new and additional equipment, additional saving of byproducts is expected to bring the cost of producng alcohol down to 17c. to 18c. per pound—which is considerably below the prewar production cost of many producers.

Argols—Foreign tartaric acid producers can profitably pay higher prices for argols than can the domestic importers, this because the latter have ceiling limitations for prices on derived products. An effort is to be made in the direction of placing the domestic makers of such products on a purchase parity with foreign manufacturers, effecting this by persuading foreign buyers of argols not to pay prices than the United States importers can legally afford.

Castor Oil—Agents of castor bean shippers in Brazil report lack of business done in the primary market, where asking prices remain nominally unchanged in the absence of trade. Imports of beans in this port last week totaled 2,560,200 pounds, bringing the combined total of imports since January 1 to 183,847,490 pounds. The last figure compares with 181,847,490 pounds imported during the corresponding period in 1944. Activity in the protective coatings industry are expected to expand its takings of castor oil and hence to keep the market for that article exceptionally active.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Current tone of the castor oil market is firm and the volume of business continues good. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, drums, carlots, 13½c.; drums, carlots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Cinchonidine—By order of the War Production Board, distribution control has been relaxed on this cinchona bark derivative. The ruling permits the allocating of quinine for civilian antimalarial use and other essential medicinal purposes.

Cinchonine—WPB has relaxed distribution control of this cinchona derivative.

Codliver Oil — During July, the Commodity Credit Corporation bought 6,000 pounds of this material for lend-lease purposes. Imports last week totaled 309 drums for the account of a consumer. Britain is understood to be ready to ship oil to this market and some reports indicate that oil is even now on the way. It was said months ago that the British had built and stored in the British West Indies a fleet of ships to use in codfishing once the war was over. The British trawlers are on the high seas.

Emetine — The War Production Board has eliminated import control of this article and also that on ipecac, the raw material from which it is produced.

Fishliver Oils—Although some articles were removed from import control by WPB last week, fishliver oils remain on the M-63 control list. During July the Commodity Credit Corporation bought 3,527,624 million units of vitamin A sharkliver oil concentrates. Also the government on August 17 bought 184,886 million units. The market position so far as stocks are concerned remained very tight last week.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Ample demand continued for all potencies of fishliver

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 50c. per lb.
Pentaerythritol, tech., 2c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $15 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
208.3	210.2	211.2	239.4

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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oils, but due to short supply the market is quiet.

Glycerin—The extent to which a sharp cut in soap buying by government agencies will be an influence on the production of saponification glycerin—and hence on the output of refined glycerin—is suggested by the lend-lease soap purchases of the Commodity Credit Corporation in July. In that month, that agency bought 10,150,000 pounds of laundry soap and 2,594,000 pounds of toilet soap. The agency's total purchases in the January-July period was 46,906,011 pounds of laundry soap, and 40,660,378 pounds of toilet soap. Cutback such purchases of soap, together with the reduced buying by the armed forces, and reduced output of glycerin becomes a prominent market factor at once. The present opinion of refiners is that a fairly tight glycerin supply situation may exist to the middle of 1946 unless unforeseen factors shall change the present trend.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Business in glycerin is reported rather good. Tone of the market holds strong. Active interest on the part of buyers for various grades and quantities is reported. Prices are:—Chemically pure, 17c. per pound, tankcar; 17¼c., drums, carlots; 17¾c., drums, less than carlots; high gravity, 16¾c. per pound, tankcar; 17c., drums, carlots, 17½c., drums, less than carlots.

Menthol—The Brazilian situation continued to ease and information to the effect that the menthol price ceiling in Brazil has either been sharply lower or eliminated entirely has been received. Spot prices were on the weak side and as low as $5 to $5.50 per pound for spot deliveries was said to be possible. Futures, duty paid, were about $4.75. The tendency of holders of unsold menthol is to reduce inventories which, at this time, consists of fairly high cost menthol. The reverse side of the market is that numerous conservative operators believe that from now on the price trend will be toward stability. Of course, the usual number of operators who are always willing to assist prices to decline further can be found.

Milk Powder—Commodity Credit Corporation lend-lease purchases in July totaled 23,734,638 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder; also, 12,109,850 pounds of spray process. Whole milk powder purchases totaled 1,583,080 pounds. The War Food Administration between August 15 and August 22 bought 6,318,110 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder; 136,000 pounds of spray process; and 1,120,260 pounds of whole milk powder.

Molasses—War Production Board distribution control of this article will be continued, probably so long as a sugar crisis exists—and the end of that crisis cannot be seen now. Diversion of molasses used to make citric acid to the production of sugar will not be a result of the end to citric acid allocation. WPB will continue to exercise its claimant rights on molasses.

Pectin—Manufacturers of pectin preparations who find it necessary to change their formula because of the scarcity of some ingredients must reduce their ceiling prices if production costs under the new formula are less than 95 percent of the costs required by the original formula, according to a statement by OPA on September 6. This provision became effective September 10. In July, the Commodity Credit Corporation bought 548,000 pounds of dry pectin for lend-lease use.

Pentaerythritol—Producers reduced prices 2c. per pound on technical, but left C.P. quality unchanged. Technical, carlots, now 27c. per pound; less carlots, 31c.

Quinine — The War Production Board has relaxed control of cinchona bark derivatives save that of quinidine. The ruling permits the allocation of quinine for civilian antimalarial and other medicinal uses. WPB also eliminated all import control on the cinchona derivatives. Most quinine salts are not being offered. The separately quoted surcharge has been added to schedule prices, making sulphate 80½c. per ounce.

Quicksilver—Prices have dropped still further, reaching $110 per flask in a competitive market where the consumer rules the roost despite the fact that domestic production is dropping and in California is said to be slumping toward a ten-year low. There is talk of consumers drawing on the government strategic stockpile but the understanding in this quarter is that said stockpile must by law be held for a substantial period—was it two years?—after the end of the war.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The quicksilver market had steadied somewhat here this week, following an unsettled period after Japan quit the war. Producers were quoting metal between $120 and $125 per flask, f.o.b. this city. Some mines in northern California were reported shut down.

Riboflavin—The Commodity Credit Corporation in July bought 1,400 grams of this item for lend-lease purposes.

Sugar—The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture says that stocks reported by distributors as of July 28 as compared with a year ago were 590,915 short tons, raw value, with the return of mainland cane mills being missing. This compares with 959,211 short tons for the equivalent period in 1944 and with the same return missing. The complete total for the 1944 period was 971,654 short tons. An idea of the extent to which the Commodity

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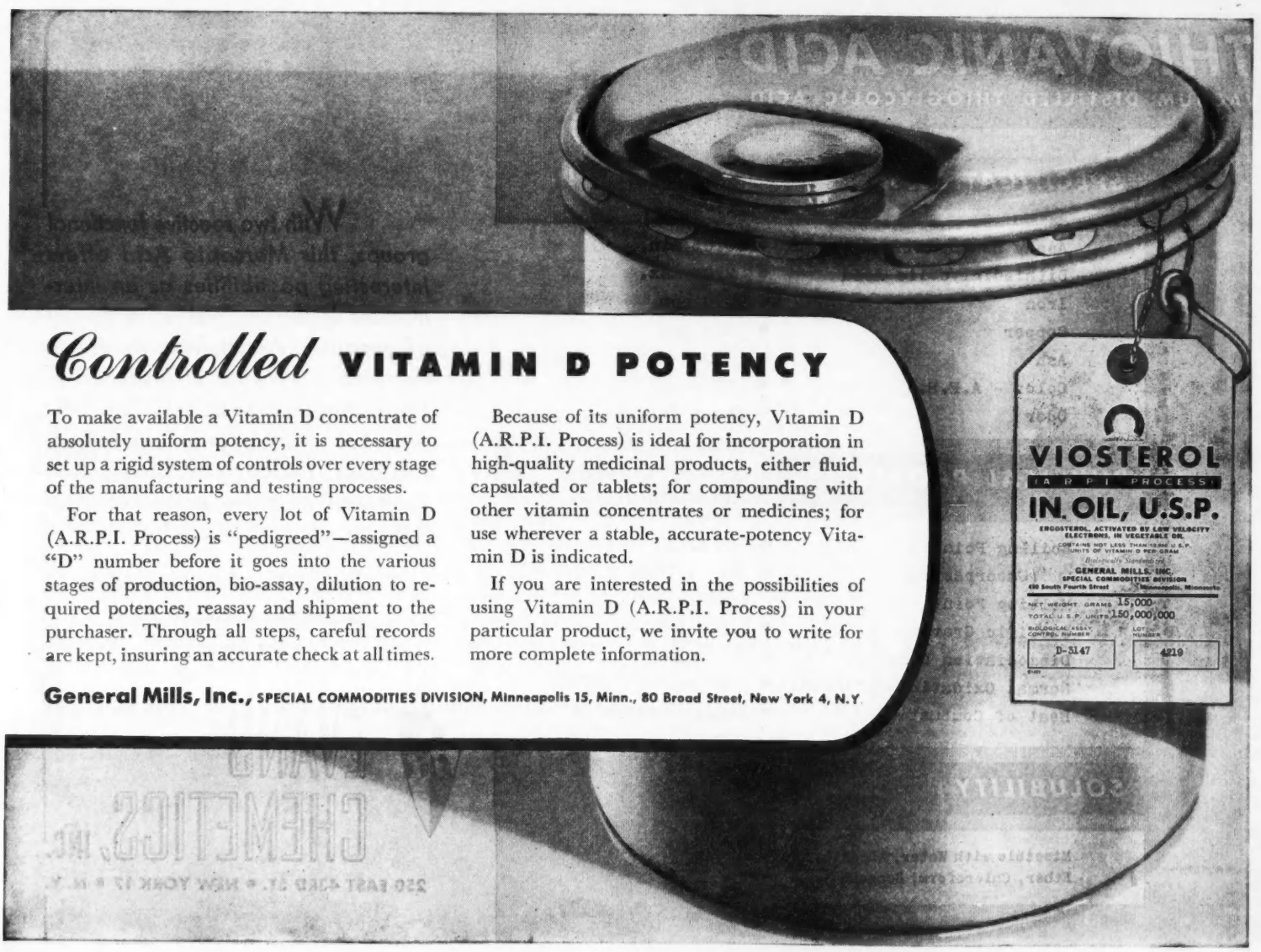

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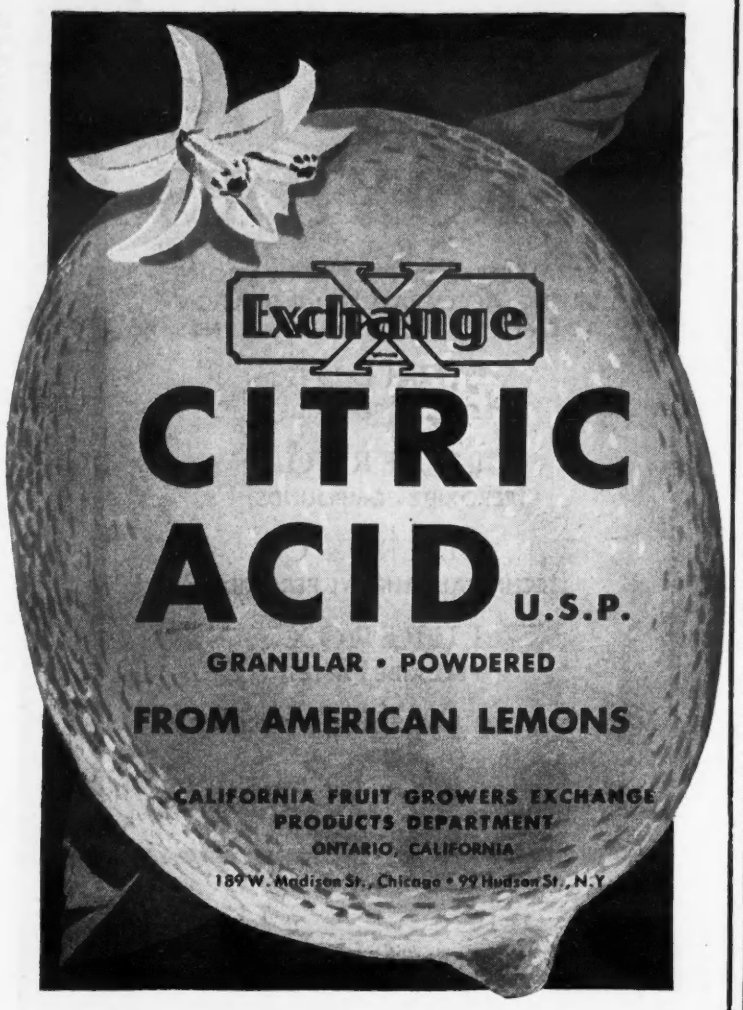

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Assay $HS-CH_2-COOH$	• 80.0% min.
Dithiodiglycolic Acid	• 2.0% max.
Iron	• 0.0 ppm
Copper	• 0.0 ppm
Ash	• none
Color - A.P.H.A.	• 50 max.
Odor	• faint sulfidic

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES — PURE COMPOUND

Boiling Point	• 96° c/5mm
(Uncorrected)	• 108° c/15mm
Melting Point	- 16.5° c
Specific Gravity	• 1.325 @ 20°c
Dissociation Constant	• 2.1×10^{-4}
Normal Oxidation Potential	• 0.27 volts @ 25°c
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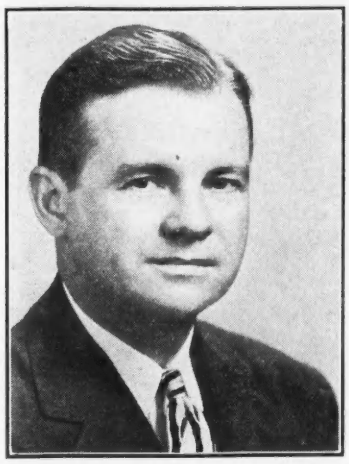
Credit Corporation has bought refined sugar for lend-lease purposes may be gained from figures that give its total purchases in January-July at 139,959,023 pounds; its July purchases alone was 12,754,000 pounds.

Thiamine Hydrochloride—Commodity Credit Corporation July purchases for lend-lease purposes totaled 1,900 kilos.

Yeast—July purchases of active dry yeast for lend-lease purposes and by the Commodity Credit Corporation totaled 50,000 pounds.

Warner Plant Head



Richard S. Reamer has been appointed general manager for the St. Louis division of William R. Warner & Co., drug manufacturer. An Illinois graduate in chemistry, he has been with the Warner company for a number of years as superintendent and plant manager.

DDT Labeling Rules

—*Continued from page 3*

be descriptive, it must be completely descriptive. A product containing 5 percent of DDT in kerosene is not a "DDT Spray" but is a "Kerosene and DDT Spray." A 10 percent mixture of DDT in clay would be a "Clay and DDT Powder," rather than a "DDT Powder."

If a preparation contains DDT in sufficient amount to be effective against all of the insects named on the label, no objection is raised to a statement that it "Contains DDT," provided the word, "Contains," is in the same sized type and equally as prominent as the term, "DDT," and that they are not more prominent than the name of the product.

Some preparations are being made by merely adding DDT in small amounts to another insecticide, the DDT being present in too small an amount to be effective against some or all of the insects named. An unmodified statement that the product contains DDT would give the misleading impression that it contains sufficient DDT to be effective against all of the insects named. To avoid such a misleading impression, the label in this case should definitely state the amount of DDT present, if any reference to it is made—as, for example, by stating "Contains ——% DDT," the correct value being inserted in the blank space.

Regulations adopted by the California Department of Agriculture Bureau of Chemistry with reference to economic poisons containing DDT are basically similar to those of the Federal agency. But, they also require that products containing more than 1 percent of DDT must carry the skull-and-crossbones emblem, the word, "poison," and a statement of antidotal treatment.

Margarin Producers

—*Continued from page 3*

should be maintained until the supply and demand became more equalized.

While no government opinion was expressed on what will be done, it appeared that nothing would be done until officials have had an opportunity to appraise the situation after the next crop report (September 10) and after the military services have advised the department of the extent of their cutbacks and probable future needs.

Whether the margarin producers will be given a larger quota appears doubtful, unless the supply situation shows up to be much better than expected. It is pointed out that these producers now have a larger quota than many of the other users of fats and oils, and that the real shortage is in cooking oils. The probabilities are, it was indicated, that the cooking oils producers would get the first call on any additional available supplies of scarce fats and oils.

Lyle J. Purcell, formerly in the purchasing department of Crown Zellerbach Co., San Francisco, will join the Druggist Supply Corp., effective Sept. 15, as first assistant to George F. Gardner, executive vice-president. Mr. Purcell replaces Phillip E. Cassidy, who has joined Agency Paper Co., New York.

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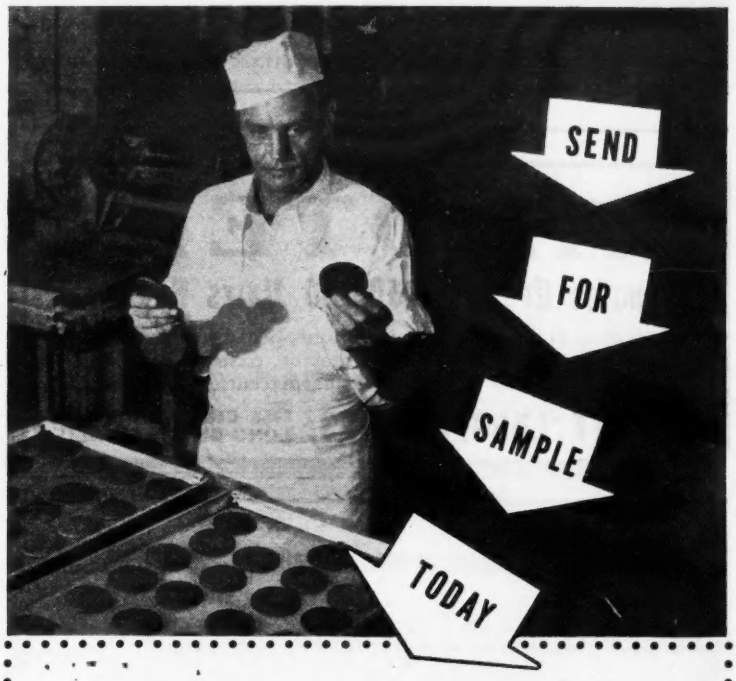

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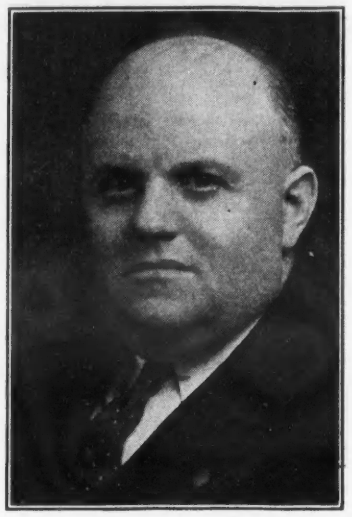

Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editor of Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering, has been awarded the Chemical Industry Medal for 1945 by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, in recognition of his "leadership, executive competence, and contributions to the advancement of chemical engineering and research."

Surplus Liquidation

—Continued from page 4

stallations division is responsible for the disposal of surplus real estate, plants, and fixed installations overseas, which are referred to the office of ANLC.

2. The planning group, which includes the monetary division, operational planning division, orientation and field liaison division, and the aviation planning division. The monetary division makes recommendations with respect to general monetary and currency policies, and formulates and recommends specific policies concerning purchasing of surplus. The operational planning division prepares analyses plans, and statements of policies based on the economic and monetary considerations involved in the disposition of surplus property. The orientation and field liaison division directs programs for training new personnel, coordinates communications and forwards reports and data to the field commissioners on ANLC activities. The aviation planning division obtains from Army Air Forces, Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, and other owning agencies information on surplus aircraft, and makes recommendations for aircraft disposal.

3. The administrative operations group, which includes the legal division, administrative division, public information and liaison division, fiscal and accounting division, and the historical and reports division. The legal division provides counsel and furnishes opinions on all legal questions affecting ANLC. The administrative division furnishes administration services to all branches of ANLC. The public information and liaison division disseminates information on activities of ANLC and disposal of overseas war surplus. The fiscal and accounting division supervises all property accounting and audit policies relating to disposal of overseas surplus. The historical and reports division prepares reports and provides a record of the organization, policies and activities of ANLC.

Continental Can Buys Gould Paper Shares

The Gould Paper Company, Inc., Lyons Falls, N. Y., has disposed of the 36,000 outstanding shares of common stock to the Continental Can Company, Inc., of New York, R. W. Shaver, president and general manager, has announced.

Mr. Shaver, retaining his position with the new owners, said rehabilitation plans called for the expenditure of from $750,000 to $1,000,000 for plant improvements.

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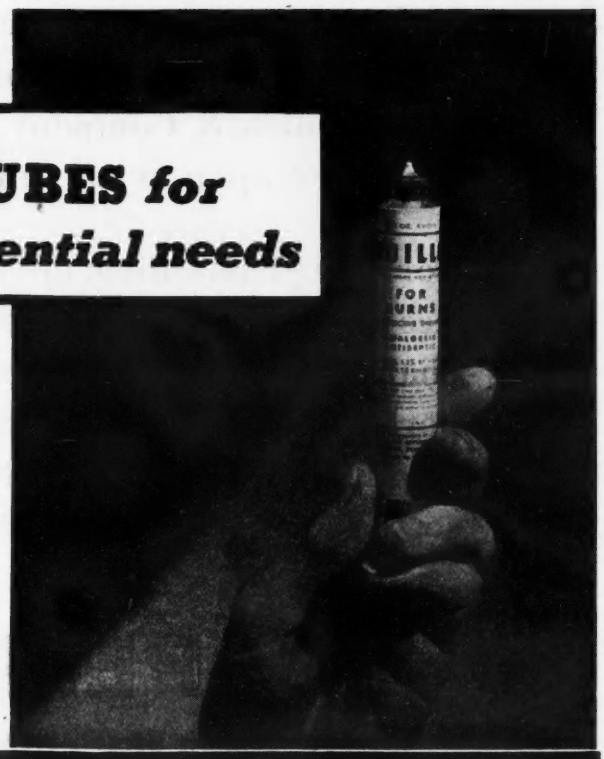

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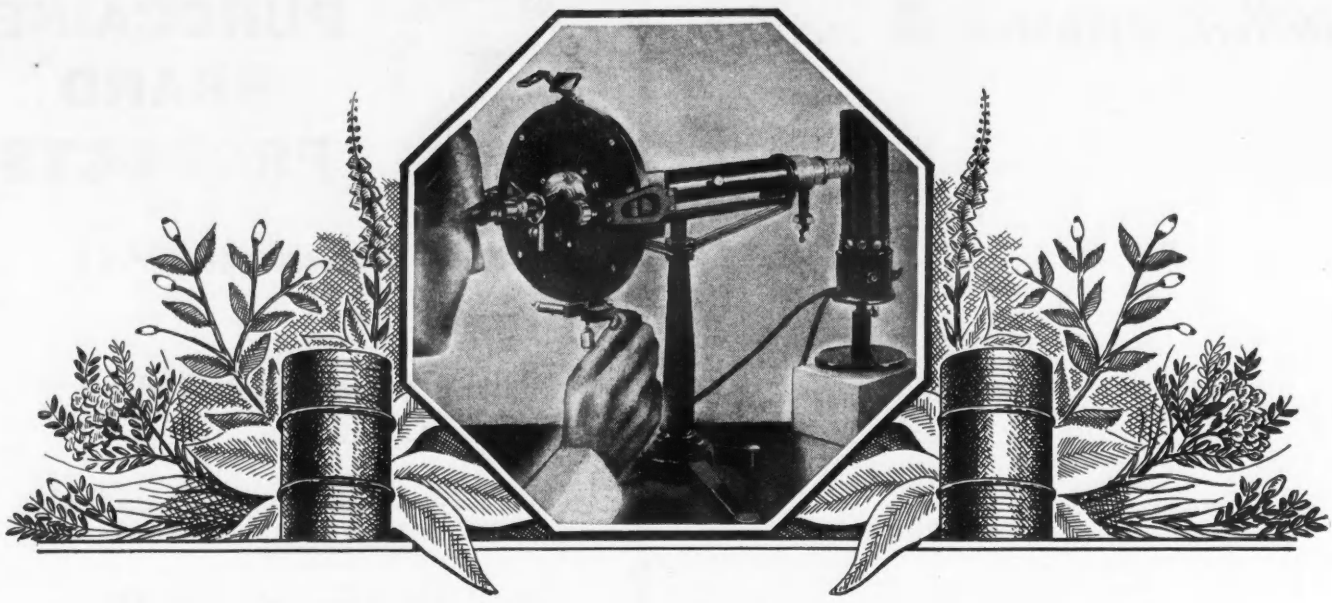

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Long-range planning, large facilities and world-wide operations enable this company to transport choice material from every origin where it is possible to do so; to select, test, standardize and mill botanicals, and manufacture fine chemicals, with the utmost assurance of superior quality.

The crop-gathering season for American botanicals is now drawing to a close; and moderate quantities of botanicals of foreign origin are also being received. We invite your inquiries concerning the prime fresh supplies that will be required over the coming months, in the manufacture of your products.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Experience is confirming expectations regarding the collection of domestic botanical drugs. The collection season is well advanced and data on hand has convinced dealers that the total gathering in 1945 will certainly not exceed that of 1944 when the collection was definitely moderate to light, varying according to individual items.

On the whole, prices being paid in primary markets are either higher than had been expected or are so slightly lower than a year ago as not to make a great deal of difference in consumer prices. Where reductions appear to be substantial, they have come in articles whose price had been far above normal and whose scarcity had been such as to encourage abrupt downward revision when even reasonable stocks became actually available.

It is in the light of the above that the botanical market price developments last week may be understood. Higher quotations were in effect on domestic black cohosh, elder flowers, balm of gilead buds, select elm bark, poke root, and senega root. To these domestics should be added sharply higher quotations on Honduras root, which is not being offered from the source, and on Tinnevelly senna, which has assumed tighter spot position as prices rise in India.

Lower quotations developed on domestic angelica root, black haw root bark, bloodroot, blue cohosh root, grinding elm bark, ladyslipper root, and liverwort leaves. To this group may be added a rather sharp drop in quotations on Italian juniper berries.

In the main, dealers say that large collection of domestics has been impossible for lack of workers; that prices have not tended downward generally; and that underproduction has either produced higher prices or will reverse such downward price tendency as may have appeared temporarily in specific items whose top prices have yielded to an even moderate improvement in available supplies.

Since no general flow of European botanicals to this country has been established nor is it likely to be, and since domestic collections are doing well when they reach the limited totals of 1944, consumers of botanical drugs are apt to find market prices firm to strong.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Balm of Gilead buds, 85c. per lb.
Cohosh root, black, 3c. per lb.
Elder flowers, 5c. per lb.
Elm bark, select, 5c. per lb.
Poke root, 40c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, 12c. per lb.
Senega root, 25c. per lb.
Senna leaves, T.V., No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 3½c. per lb.
No. 3, 4c. per lb.

Other Artciles

Caraway seed, Canadian, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, good, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Angelica root, domestic, natural, 5c. per lb.
Black haw, root bark, 5c. per lb.
Bloodroot, 5c. per lb.
Cohosh root, blue, 1c. per lb.
Elm bark, grinding, 5c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 10c. per lb.
Ladyslipper root, 15c. per lb.
Liverwort leaves, 20c. per lb.

Other Artciles

Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, fancy, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
243.3	234.0	234.1	246.2

Balsams

Peru—Pressing requirements have been fairly well covered, leaving but moderate unsold stocks in the hands of recent importers.

Tolu—Very little is available in any quarter and although demand does not press strongly, prices are well supported by the mere scarcity of the balsam.

Barks

Black Haw—Stocks of root bark have increased moderately at a slightly lower cost to dealers. The saving was passed to the consumer when quotations were set back to 85c. to 90c. per pound. Tree bark remained unchanged.

Cascara Sagrada—The tendency of prices remains upward notwithstanding the fact that values in the primary market are reported in some quarters to be at an all time high. Such a report recalls the famous cascara bark speculation in 1923-1924—a speculation whose failure brought grave circumstances to some. This operation put spot prices from a low of 13½c. per pound to a high of 37c. Today, the spot price is 42c. to 43c. per pound, a figure based solely on primary market costs.

Cinchona—The Dutch are about to move back into control of the Netherland East Indies where centers the world's main supply of cinchona bark. Some are thinking in terms of the destruction that the Nips may have wrought even after the Dutch destruction prior to the Nips invasion. Destroyed plantations cannot be quickly replaced with trees ready for peeling. Of course, little certainty prevails in the speculative thoughts regarding stocks of stored bark and the condition of the plantations.

Elm—Grinding bark was down to 35c. to 36c. per pound, the new level being based on some saving in replacement cost. However, select bark in bundles was higher at 55c. to 60c. per pound as the supply dwindled enough to strengthen price views on the remaining stock.

Fringetree—Local quotations at 55c. to 56c. per pound represented an article replaced at moderate saving when new crop was collected this year.

Beans

Vanilla—More goods are coming from the French islands but the advent of such merchandise is not expected to change the price structure much, if any. The quantity said to have left the islands is relatively small—about 35 tons—and another similar quantity is due for despatch. France has leased five ships from the British to ply the Madagascar-France trade route. Just what this may do to the vanilla bean market remains to be developed.

Berries

Juniper—The market tends to return well along the path back to normal supply. It is noted that some gin makers even now advertise a product made with botanicals used in prewar times. Prices are lower at 45c. to 70c. as to quality.

Raspberries—Holding very firm and subject to considerable interest on the part of consumers whose requirements had been rather hard to supply in full.

Flowers

Chamomile—Not a great deal of spot activity prevails but the market retains an exceptionally firm basis with supplies being reported generally moderate.

Clover—Prices remain high when compared with the prewar value of this article but they are not unreasonable when compared with what has to be paid to get a domestic collection—which is far higher than what was paid in Europe in prewar times.

Elder—Country values failed of easing this year and spot quotations were raised to the basis of 65c. to 70c. per pound. The market was declared to be exceptionally firm.

Rose—New crop for October delivery offered at 57c. to 60c. per pound.

Pyrethrum—Latest reports are that Russian troops have occupied the world markets. Late in the week, news despatches reported that American troops will be the permanent force of occupation. Of course, nothing is known regarding existing stores of pyrethrum flowers on that island where the article was grown by co-operatives.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

WE'RE READY FOR PEACE
as we were for war!

As we join in thanksgiving for the victorious Peace which has blessed our struggles, we gird ourselves for the new and wonderful era before which we stand.

For our part, Peace means the cherished opportunity to serve you more abundantly, more promptly, more skilfully than the limitations of war necessarily permitted. Again, more and more, you will find that "the earth contributes and Hopkins distributes" every Foreign and Domestic Botanical Crude Drug for which there is commercial demand.

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Ergot of Rye
Foenugreek Seed
Gentian Root
Ginger, Jamaica
Hawthorne Berries, English
Herbe Menthe-Pepper
Horehound Herb
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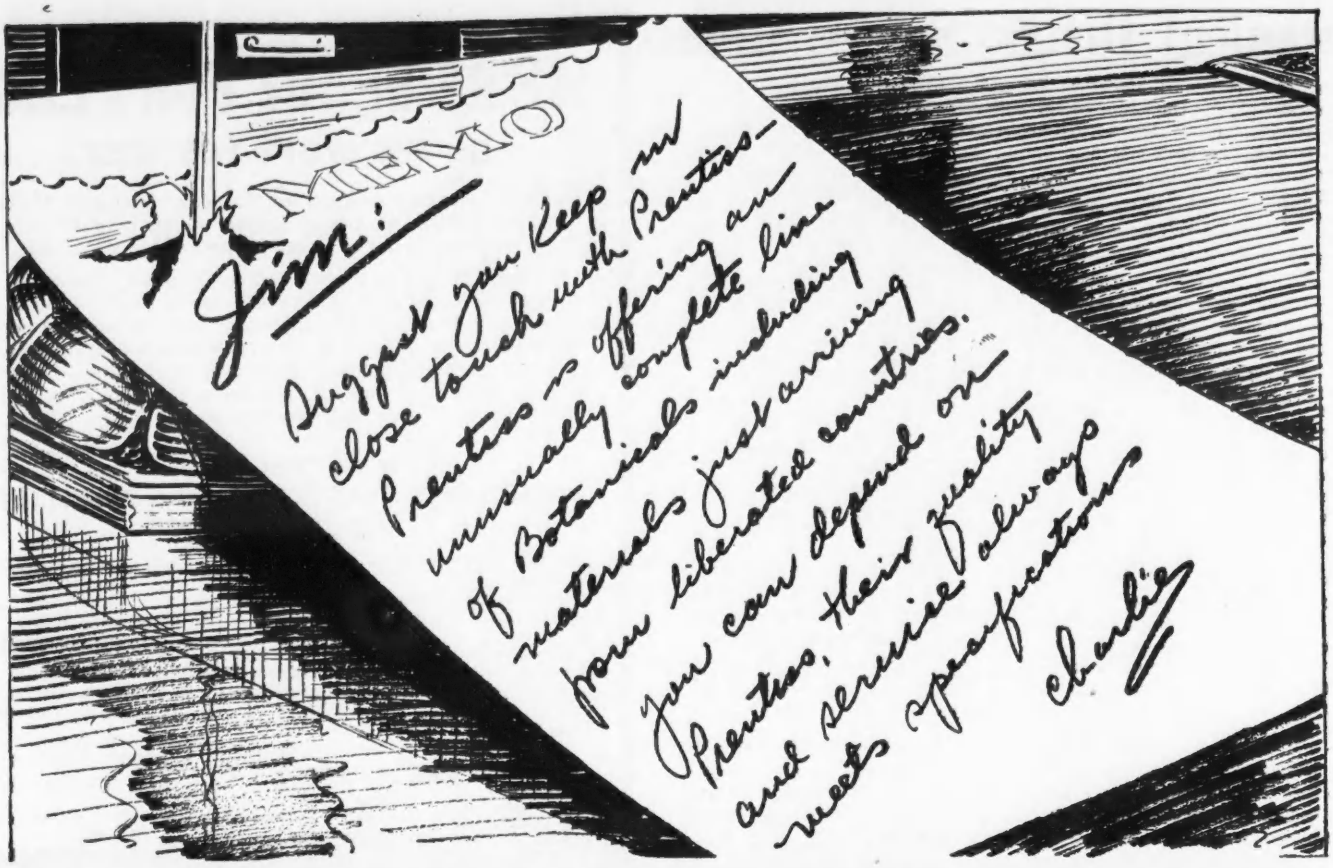
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Gums

Aloe—Curacao gum showed added strength in price, and competition is under considerable repression at this time. The reports fail to include confirmed information about the early replenishment of the at present exhausted supply of Cape gum.

Benzoin—In a short time it is expected that communications will be reestablished with the former shippers of Sumatra gum. But it may be some time before supplies of gum actually are received from Sumatra. An excellent artificial benzoin is being made and marketed in this country at the present time.

Locust Bean—Reasonably steady in price last week. No surplus worthy of the name is held locally and arrivals from European points have been insufficient to create much sales pressure in local circles.

Herbs and Leaves

Liverwort—These leaves are more plentiful and dealers have been able to replace at a considerable saving in cost. Consumer prices have been established at 65c. to 66c. per pound.

Peppermint—Domestic leaves were slightly higher at 75c. to 80c. per pound and the crop was acquired at the expense of much labor and a higher cost in the primary market.

Sage—Good quality Cyprus turned higher on demand last week, ending the week in much firmer position at 18c. to 18½c. per pound.

Senna—Advices show a tighter position developed in India and importers have revised their prices upward to the basis of No. 1 at 17c. to 17½c. per pound; No. 2, 15c. to 15½c.; No. 3, 14c. to 15c. Pods are higher at the source and tend to advance here.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—The spot has advanced to $1.90 to $2 per pound and some dealers report having paid as high as $2.20 for very small supplies in the domestic primary market. The price and supply position has become very tight and new records are being set.

Corn Silk—Supply tight. Future deliveries in January, 1946, quoted at 45c. per pound.

Ergot—Some quarters take exceptionally firm views on the market position of this material, basing their sights on prices prevailing in foreign markets. However, the foreign situation as to supply is still far from normal and won't reach that position until Poland once more is able to offer and deliver. Dependence on supply for some time will reside in Spain and Portugal.

Roots

Angelica—Domestic root described as natural was priced lower at 75c. to 80c. per pound. The last sale of imported natural was around $2.50 per pound. Dealers are seeking a supply of twisted root abroad.

Blood—Quotations were slightly lower at 55c. to 56c. per pound. The considerably easier market noted a few weeks back continues although there has been a slight shrinkage in unsold stocks held by local dealers.

Cohosh—Black was higher at 18c. to 19c. per pound and blue was lower at 22c. to 23c. The revisions brought spot into line with primary market replacement.

Ladyslipper—Collections have not been substantial but the stocking of even moderate quantities has relieved the market of scarcity and offerings have been established at $1.35 to $1.40 per pound.

Poke—Sales were made at the higher level of 15c. to 18c. per pound, the range covering minimum quotations that prevail according to dealer.

Sarsaparilla—Honduras advanced to 57c. to 58c. per pound. Source not offering.

Senega—Headquarters reports sales at $1.75 per pound and declares that prices already paid in the primary market justify the present spot quotation on this material.

Serpentaria—The article had been unavailable for a considerable period of time. However, some new crop goods are now in hand and can be bought at $1.50 to $1.60 per pound.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican recleaned seed was recently available solely on a future

—Continued on page 72

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
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CRUDE DRUGS

Long, Long Ago —and

A Book Is Born

The U. S. Pharmacopoeia's 125th anniversary in 1945 is a good time to read what Dr. F. W. Black of London in 1782 wrote about pharmacopeial progress in materials of medicine after six centuries of the rule of tradition and of—

"Dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up."

In the last century, and in part of the present, the pharmacopoeia and shops, and too frequently the sick, were overloaded with syrups and distilled waters, simple and compound, with boles, conserves and an ostentatious heap of compositions, loathsome or insignificant.

The shops have, very properly, if I may be permitted a technical phrase, been purged of a considerable part of this trash. The imperial, heavenly and alixipharmic waters, the exhilarating confections for the heart, the whets for genius, the pearl juleps, the clays, boles, dead earths, several of volatile acid spirits, and distilled oils, the bones and hoofs of some animals, Egyptian mummies, dead men's skulls powdered, and a farrago of such feculence are all banished from the pharmacopoeias.

Dr. F. W. Black

When the first USP was published at Boston in 1820, such horrendous "trash" had disappeared from medicine and botanical drugs held high place. Today, these pharmacopoeial and other official standards remain the highest ever set.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals stirred from its recent quasi lethargy and became excellent within the limits of available supplies during the past week. The cold, hard fact is that dealers here find it perishingly difficult to get goods in foreign parts to the United States. The situation so far as domestic oil is reasonably satisfactory and generally sound with a pronounced trend toward normality both as to supply and trading conditions. But in imported materials, conditions abroad prove just short of impossible when it comes to getting goods bought and shipped.

It was pointed out last week that while in essential oils there is a substantial opportunity for price declines in the future, in aromatic chemicals no such opportunity exists however much production may be increased by greater availability of raw materials. Throughout the war, the prices for aromatics remained virtually stationary. Before the General Maximum Price Regulation went into effect, distributing dealers did raise prices to high levels but GMPR not only ended advances but actually set aside much of the rise. Therefore, the aromatic chemical trade goes into postwar times with little fat to be lost from an obese price structure. The fact is that some raw materials for aromatic manufacture—rosewood oil to make linalyl acetate is an example—are averaging several times their prewar cost. Rising prices would not surprise anyone.

Inflation tends to grow abroad and that naturally affects prices at which many essential oils can be bought. Labor costs have gone up sharply and some advices concerning production costs and foreign selling prices are couched in fantastic terms. A combination of all causes probably means that the arrival of an abundant amount of foreign oils is unlikely in the near future.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Benzaldehyde, N.F., 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
236.0	236.0	235.9	261.6

Essential Oils

Almond—Expressed oil continues firm to steady in price while demand holds well up to the recent fair-sized volume. Distilled oil continued to be available in small quantities only.

Anise—The stage is set for a resumption of activity by the Chinese factors but war-torn China probably has little of this oil stored against the day of victory and a resumption of exports. Substitutes will apparently have the main call for some time.

Avocado—Little is heard of the article. The supply is moderate because of limitations on production possibilities. The undertone to prices remains very firm.

Bay—It seems probable that the shipping situation will improve as more ships ply the trade routes from the West Indies north. Stability of price is a prominent market feature.

Bergamot—Trade reports fail utterly to reveal even the potential movement of further supplies from the Italian market. Comparatively small spot supplies exist, though the major consumers seem to have fair-sized reserves at this time.

Bois de Rose—The War Production Board has removed this article from import control. This should ultimately relieve the present scarcity and return the article to a more satisfactory position.

Cajeput—Representatives of the N. E. I. governing body are loath to forecast an early resumption of normal trade relations in the Far East. One favoring idea is that the unexpectedly quick end to war without the Allies having to invade the primary market in order to liberate it will mean that destruction of industry will be less than had been expected.

Cananga—Indications for an early resumption of trade are not encouraging. Export personnel of trading companies in the Far East must be reconstituted before definite steps back to normal export can be taken.

Caraway—Only jobbing demand was current and it was found to be occasional rather than sustained. Holland has indicated she has some seed to export but no facilities for effecting the business she desires. The same applies to oil.

Cardamom—The raw material market retains all its recent strength and downward reaction in values seems unlikely. In fact, all products of India have undergone substantial expansion in market strength during the past fortnight or so.

Cassia—Canton is in the hands of the Chinese and the British stand before Hong Kong. Thus is the stage being set against the time when export of cassia from China may be resumed.

Cedarleaf — Undertones continued firm but demand was not very brisk during the past week. Supplies were on the moderate side.

Cedarwood—It is expected that all requirements will be supplied but informed quarters do not expect to see price revising downward to become a market influence in the near future.

Dillweed—The principal consuming industries have been well supplied this year with oil at comfortably low prices. At the moment, trade on new orders is seasonally inactive.

Eucalyptus — Melbourne, Australia, was the starting point for the 11 drums of this oil that reached this market last week. This drop-in-the-bucket was naturally without market influence save that it probably meant a great deal to a very few consumers.

Geranium—The market holds fast and firm at recently arrived prices and the supply is conservative while demand is very good. Another importation was reported last week, this time being 15 packages that came from Matadi, Belgian Congo.

Ginger—Trade had a steady quality that added to the steadiness of prices and the general maintenance of firm undertones on spot. Raw material showed no further price reactions in favor of distillers of this oil.

Lavender—A parcel of 10 drums of flower oil arrived last week from Marseille, France, and the trifling quantity is due for prompt absorption by consuming industries once it has been cleared. There is also some reason to expect that Russian oil will reappear on this market since that country has a well defined essential program now in the early stages of reconstitution.

Lemon—If no oil arrives from Italy, some does get here from Rio de Janeiro and last week an entry of 10 cases w as reported. The oil is welcome from wherever it may come since civilian users are still on comparatively short rations and large increase in consumer stocks seem a development solely for a not early future. However, the path back to normal supply is being defined and a day will dawn when sellers look anxiously for buyers of stocks in excess of requirements.

Lignaloe—From Rio de Janeiro came 14 cases of this oil last week but it is not expected to go very far in meeting the manufacturing requirements of consumers.

Mustard—Artificial mustard oil is again in the market after an absence forced on the trade by the inability of producers to get adequate supplies of raw material. The market opens up about where it left off—$1.65 per pound.

Orange—Brazilian oil continued to arrive, the record last week being 49 cases from Rio de Janerio. The supply now in this country is fair but not large in size. Stocks of other kinds of this oil are not too plentiful and a very good consuming requirement reaches the market steadily.

Petitgrain—An arrival of 15 packages from Montevideo, Uruguay, was noted last week, and a revision of opinion says that the arrival of 233 drums in the previous week came

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

OPD—9-10-1945 67

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from the same country, not from Brazil.

Peppermint—Values on spot held without quotable change. Dealers showed interest in primary market willingness to do business at less than $6 per pound but the producers were going slow in revising their views downward, although it was intimated that natural oil might be bought at $5.75. Russian oil to arrive was proposed at $5 per pound but potential importers were not disposed to meet that limit. The probability of a large domestic production this year tends to force Russian oil into more competitive position.

Sassafras—Rio de Janerio continues to get this oil to the spot. The latest arrival totals 131 drums and it presumably goes at once to manufacturing consumer account.

Wormseed—The new crop distillation is due but so far conditions do not suggest a bumper output nor a probable reduction in prices necessary if the producers are to clear a reasonable profit. It is still far from a buyers' market.

Wormwood—Production is expected to reach the volume of last year but the amount available dealer distribution is not expected to be unusual in size. The price situation is expected to remain clear of declines of substanial extent.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde—Prices on N.F. material have been reduced to 70c. per pound.

Linalyl Acetate — Strength prevails and it is expected that considerable time will be necessary to return a normal reserves to the shelves of the distributing trade.

Menthol—Spot prices were down to $5 to $5.50 per pound according to seller and quantity. Futures were being offered at $4.75 per pound duty paid. Goods continued to arrive from Brazil. A considerable part of present spot stocks represents menthol bought on a fairly high level of primary market prices.

Methyl Salicylate — With raw material likely to flow increasingly into all civilian manufacturing channels, the supply of this article appears assured for the future. Voluntary price control has kept the article free from change throughout the war.

Musk—Still reported on the side of conservative stocks but more raw material is becoming available. In fact, it is understood that the government stockpile of some raw material is frightfully large.

Chadeloid Adopts License Seal

The Chadeloid Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, has adopted a "Seal of Quality" in connection with the license system under its permanent stain patents. This (pictured herewith) seal is issued to Chadeloid licensees for application to the wood products treated with the permanent stains. The stains manufactured by its licensees are tested in the Chadeloid laboratories so that they may be certified. The seal is its guaranty. It may be applied by the users of the stains to their products. An extensive national advertising campaign is contemplated to acquaint consumers with this program for their protection.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Thanks to the kindly, speedy and highly efficient cooperation of the Petroleum Administration for War, Office of Defense Transportation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Foreign Economic Administration, the American petroleum industry is making the transition from wartime to peacetime conditions with less difficulty than any of the other leading industries in this country.

With a constantly rising civilian demand for all their principal derivatives and with virtually no reconversion of plant problems to plague them, the thoroughly integrated companies in this field have had every possible transportation facility reopened for them, in the permissible resumption of tankship service between the Gulf coast and the North Atlantic seaboard and in the proffered services of both the "Big Inch" and "Little Inch" pipelines for the conveyance of their crude oil, gasoline and fuel oil from the Southwest to the Midwest and East coast at substantially reduced rates.

Even the Philippines have been added to their marketing potentialities through the proffer by the Foreign Economic Administration of export licenses covering shipments through commercial trade of liquid petroleum gases, paraffin, petroleum asphalt, petrolatum and white mineral oils to these lately liberated islands which once more constitute a territory of the United States.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — A fair-sized movement into civilian consuming channels and steadily lessening shipments on military account are noted in both Class A or xylol range and Class B or toluene range materials among these high-solvency aromatic naphthas and their blends. A reduction of a cent per pound in the price of industrial xylol, announced last week by one of the leading producers of this primary coaltar derivative, has not been reflected in the quotations named for the xylol range solvents which are made with petroleum xylol.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Civilian account buying continues to outstrip military takings.

Lacquer Diluent—A sizable movement of this material is being shown to manufacturers of varnishes and lacquers engaged in civilian production work, with a steadily diminishing amount going into military accounts.

Mineral Spirit—Continues in keen demand on all scores.

Rubber Solvent—Synthetic rubber makers are still absorbing virtually the entire current output of this material. But, despite the lowering last week by one manufacturer of the price for waterwhite solvent naphtha, made from coaltar, by one cent per pound, there has been no shading of prices for this petroleum solvent which continues to be strongly maintained at ceiling levels.

Stoddard Solvent—Moving uninterruptedly into both civilian and military accounts with the bulk going into the former accounts. There has been no reflection in the price of this petroleum derivative of the recent reduction by one cent of the quotation on waterwhite solvent naphtha.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Still moving steadily into the hands of paint and varnish makers, with those engaged in civilian productions now procuring the lion's share.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Inquiry and orders for petroleum solvents and diluents are both going ahead at fairly good rates in the markets in this area. These materials have been sought indefatigably of late by buyers in the paint industry, rubber trade, dry-cleaning and some other lines.

Los Angeles, Sept. 7.—Trading in petroleum solvents and diluents has been good on the Pacific coast this past week. However, with the elimination or at least the easing of government controls, the market for these petroleum derivatives is expected to get stronger.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Although there is a steady tapering off in the military procurement takings of this liquefied petroleum gas for use in fortifying 100-octane and higher gasoline, the absorption of stocks for synthetic rubber-making continues extensive. Hence, although allotments for home-cooking and heating purposes and also for furnishing intense heat in private industrial processes are a little larger than a few weeks ago, they are still far from liberal. Prices continue firmly maintained at ceiling levels. Applications for export licenses for shipments to the Philippine Islands will now be considered by FEA on all the liquefied petroleum gases.

Heptane—Still moving briskly and in considerable volume into consuming channels.

Hexane—Continues in fairly keen request.

Octanes—In unabatedly brisk demand.

Pentanes—Buying interest in this liquefied gas continues undiminished but takings by civilian interests now far outstrip those on military account.

Propane—Conditions almost identical with those prevailing in butane also characterize the market for this liquefied gas.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—A greater expansion of the movement of these waxes into consuming channels, under the leadership of the standard process types, is stemming from their recent removal from allocation control through the revocation of PDO No. 19.

Paraffin—Although all limitations on uses of this petroleum wax have now been lifted, with the diminution of military requirements, there is by no means a plentiful supply of crude scale or the refined grades. FEA has invited exports to the Philippines through commercial trade channels.

Petrolatums—Fairly extensive takings of U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades of this petroleum jelly continue to be reported on domestic civilian account. The Foreign Economic Administration has opened the gateway for a resumption of exports of this material to the Philippine Islands by announcing that it will immediately consider export license applications covering shipments through commercial trade channels to this newly liberated territory.

White Mineral Oils—Continue in fair demand from domestic consumers, with prices well maintained on both U.S.P. and technical grades. FEA has announced that, effective immediately, it will consider granting export licenses covering shipments through commercial trade channels to the Philippines.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum — RFC has announced a reduction in rates charged by it for transportation of petroleum products from the Southwest to the East coast through the War Emergency Pipelines, "Big Inch" and "Little Big Inch," to levels equivalent to the current War Shipping tanker rates.

ODT has announced discontinuance of its liquid transport department, which in wartime directed and coordinated the flow of petroleum, petroleum products, chemicals and other bulk liquids.

The average daily rate of domestic crude oil production for the week ended September 1 has shown a further recession of 16,050 barrels to 4,875,500 barrels. Runs of crude oil to refineries for the same week averaged 4,685,000 barrels, daily, compared with 4,931,000 barrels for the preceding week.

Fuel Oil—A further readjustment of prices for No. 6 or grade C bunker oil, through a downward revision of quotations on this oil in tankcars at all the leading Eastern seaports and seaboard centers, ranging from 17 cents to 27.5 cents per barrel, has been ordered by OPA, as a sequel to the resumption of tankship conveyance from the Southwest to the Atlantic seaboard States, which affords a saving in freight rates of corresponding amounts. The revised price at the port of New York, as mentioned in the September 3 issue of OPD, is 17 cents lower at $1.55 per barrel. No. 2 or domestic heating oil has been marked down at East coast refineries by 1½ cents per gallon, making the price in the New York area 5.20 cents per gallon in tankcars.

Kerosene—A downward revision of prices for this derivative identical with that ordered for No. 2 fuel oil, has been announced by East coast refineries, making the new basis in tankcars in the New York area 5.6 cents per gallon.

PAW has announced the termination of the aviation gasoline reimbursement plan, effective September 30. This plan protected refineries making aviation gasoline and its components against financial loss as a result of changes in specifications or "extraordinary operations" requested or approved by PAW.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Kerosene, tankcars, refineries, on East Coast, 1½c. per gal.

ODT Discontinues Liquid Transport Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

Discontinuance of the ODT liquid transport department, which directed and co-ordinated the wartime flow of petroleum and its products, chemicals, and other bulk liquids, has been announced by the Office of Defense Transportation. The action is effective September 20, and applies to all shippers of liquid products in railway tankcars, highway tanktrucks, and by pipelines.

Dr. Arthur C. Cope, professor of chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed head of the department in succession to Dr. Frederick G. Keyes who is giving up administrative work so as to have more time for research.

Cunningham Comptroller For Creole Petroleum

I. R. Cunningham has been named comptroller of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, affiliate of Standard Oil Company (N. J.) operating in Venezuela. Mr. Cunningham succeeds N. J. Beals, who resigned to accept an appointment in the producing department of Standard Oil Company (N. J.)

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For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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3—Standard Knapp Automatic Carton Gluers and Sealers
2—Ceco Carton Gluers and Sealers
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1—4 Piston Aut. Filler up to No. 10
1—Pneumatic Scale 16 Spout Automatic Straight Line Vacuum Filler
2—New Jersey Duplex Pony Labelrites
1—Proctor & Schwartz 3 Pass Apron Dryer
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36—Jktd. Agtd. Steel Kettles up to 1,000 gal.
6—Aluminum and Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pans
9—Copper Tanks; 950 gal. to 1,500 gal.
2—Stokes Granulators No. 43A and No. 21
1—Stokes Copper Jktd. Dreg Still
2—Swanson 16' Jacketed Crystallizers
2—Mikro Pulverizers; No. 2 and No. 4
4—Oliver Vertical Pressure Filters
2—Devine Unj. Vac. Shelf Dryers; 42"x48"x60"
1—Buffalo 6' Jacketed and Agitated Vacuum Pan Dryer, closed type
1—Copper Bowl 50" Centrifugal Extractor
2—Steel Jacketed Rotary Digesters; 6'x13'; 6'x18'
2—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 3'x25'; 5'x30'
1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed and Agitated Evaporator; 6'x2'; excellent condition
34—Mills, Grinders, Crushers such as Mikro, Gruendler, Jeffery, Stedman, Raymond, etc.
2—Copper Distillation Columns; 23' and 27'
1—Three Hundred Ton Hydraulic Press; 5'x5'
2—Condensers, 1000 sq. ft. and 1520 sq. ft. surface
1—Zahm Evaporator or De-Alcoholizer; 15"x12'

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Experienced Sales and technical representatives of paint, varnish, and lacquer raw materials, will do a hard hitting job of promotion and sales for aggressive manufacturer interested in establishing permanent distribution in New York, Philadelphia and New England. OPD 239.

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Buy and sell barrels and drums. We buy and sell at any point new and used tight and slack barrels, steel drums and cans. Also cooperage supplies. Buckeye Cooperage Co., 3801 Orange avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

DISTRIBUTOR WANTED

By Chemical engineer producer for a new non-alkali hand cleaner to remove stencil, duplicating, mimeographing, pad, printing and marking inks, paint, carbon paper dyes, ribbon dyes, anilin dyes, etc. OPD 259.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale — Penicillin shallow culture flasks and racks. 510 flasks glazed white pottery, size 10¾ in. x 10½ in. x 2½ in. high, capacity 3 liters, 1½ in. diameter angle corner opening. Five white wooden racks, size 24 in. x 43½ in. x 76 in. high. Roller bearing casters, 17 shelves per rack accommodating 102 flasks. Photograph on request. OPD 246.

Pump, Pomona, deep well. 50 GPM. 390 ft. head. 10 horsepower. BE 3-0122.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Acetanilid, 2,400 pounds of USP grade, packed in one pound sealed canisters, manufactured by Merck, perfect condition, 27c. per pound. Also other chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The Marstan Company, 752 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 241.

To Manufacturers and Jobbers—Are you overstocked We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 264.

PLANTS WANTED

Aromatic Chemical manufacturer is interested in purchasing a small or medium-sized plant, with or without equipment, within 25 miles of New York City. Offers with complete details, which will be held in strict confidence, are solicited. OPD 271.

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1—World Straightaway Auto. Labeler
1—Swenson 750 sq. ft. triple effect Evaporator and Finishing Pan, complete.

5—ROTARY DRYERS, 2' x 24', 4' x 30' 6'x 40'
2—70" x 30" RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30, 70" x 30', 6 x 60'
1—7'6" x 75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.,
5—ROTARY KILNS, 6' x 60', 8' x 126', 8' x 135'.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x 20'; 3—Devine 4'x 25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'
2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
1—Buffalo 32" x 90" Atmospheric double drum Dryer, complete m.d.
1—42" x 100" Buflovak Atmo. double drum Dryer, complete m.d.
1—Buffalo 36 x 72" Atmospheric double drum Dryer, complete m.d.
6—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—6' x 5' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
2—18" x 18", 24" x 24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHERS.
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2—5'x30' Buffalo ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS.

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2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, one with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

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3—150 gal. aluminum TANKS cone bottom.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.
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2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
1—Stokes Rotary DDS TABLET MACHINE, 23 punch, maximum 1⅛"; 1—Stokes 0 single punch, up to ¾"; 2—Stokes N single punch ½".
1—U.S. Bottlers 22-spout Rotary Vac. Bottle Filler complete m.d.
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4—DeLaval Clarifiers and Separators, m.d.
1—York 4" x 4" Ammonia Compressor.
1—Portable Revolvator 1000 lb., 11' overall height. M. D.
1— Doig 4-track Nailing Machine, m.d.
1—F. J. Stokes auger Powder Filler.
1—McClellan Dry Powder Tumbling Mixer, 600 lbs.
1—J. H. Day Size 10 Jack. Imperial Mixer, 30 gal.
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1—8' x 120' Vulcan Rotary Kiln, complete.
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Chemist-Cosmetics develop and improve products. Experienced in large scale production of quality cosmetics. Degree preferred. Excellent opportunity. Include resume. New York area. Write Box 186, Suite 617, 1457 Broadway, New York City.

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Chemical Assistant mostly for research work. Laboratory experience necessary. Five day week. Staten Island location. OPD 249.

Chemist—Research and production work on pigments. Permanent position with future. Five day week. Give full details regarding self in first reply. OPD 248.

Varnish Cookers and resin still operators. Large Chicago paint and varnish manufacturer needs experienced men, also helpers to learn the business. Permanent positions, good wages, paid vacation, and other benefits. OPD 252.

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1—SCOTT QUADRUPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR, APPROX. 2,500 SQ. FT. PER EFFECT
1—ABBE 5'x6' BALL MILL
3—STAINLESS STEEL TANKS, 3,000 & 4,700 GALS.
3—VACUUM SHELF DRYERS, BUFLOVAK WITH 12—60x80" SHELVES, DEVINE WITH 13—59x78" SHELVES, DEVINE 13—40"x43" SHELVES
3—SHRIVER 36" x 36" FILTER PRESSES, 4 EYE, CLOSED DELIVERY, WITH 50 RUBBER PLATES AND FRAMES
3—STOKES ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS, 1'6"x3'6"; 4'x10'
1—BAKER PERKINS (W. & P.) 100 GAL. STEAM JACKETED MIXER, DOUBLE ARM
5—ROLLER MILLS: KENT 4 ROLL, 13"x32"; LEHMAN 4 ROLL, 13"x32"; ROSS 3 ROLL, 12"x30"
3—ABBE 90, 175, 200 GAL. PORCELAIN LINED PEBBLE MILLS
1—ABBE JACKETED BALL MILL, 50 GAL.
6—OLIVER 8' x 6' STAINLESS STEEL ROTARY FILTERS BRAND NEW
1—OLIVER ROBISON 6'x4' TOP FEED NI-RESIST FILTER
3—ROTEX NO. 43 AND 23 TRIPLE DECK SIFTERS, 40" x 84", 20" x 80"
1—VALLEZ NO. 59C ROTARY FILTER MONEL COVERED LEAVES, 945 SQ. FT.
1—BUFLOVAK 5' x 6' ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYER
2—SWEETLAND FILTERS NO. 2 & NO. 5 COPPER LEAVES
5—COPPER VACUUM PANS 30", 42", 5' & 7' DIA.
6—POWDER MIXERS, 400 LB., 2,000 LB.
2—COLTON NO. 17TF AUTOMATIC TUBE FILLING & CLOSING MACHINES, STAINLESS STEEL ACCESSORIES
1—BLAW KNOX 5'x10' JACKETED BALL MILL
2—PROMULSION MILLS, STAINLESS STEEL, 3 HP, MFG. BY D. MOSS
1—Lancaster 30" dia. Batch Mixer.
1—125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettle
1—125 gal. Pfaudler Jktd. Kettle
1—FEINC 5'x4' Rotary Continuous Filter, complete
2—6'x60' Rotary Dryers or Kilns
2—6'x27' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers
1—5 Roll Raymond Mill
1—American 6' Two Disc Rotary Filter
1—Filler Machine Co. 6 Spout Filler
1—6"x13" Rubber Mill
1—Stokes Style F Single Punch Tablet Machine ¾"
3—Buflovak Vacuum and Atmospheric Crystallizers, 6', 3'
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall
3—Kiefer No. 3 Visco Rotary Fillers
1—No. 2TH Mikro Pulverizer, motor driven.
1—Atmospheric Truck Dryer, 33' long, aero-fin coils, 19 trucks
45—Drying Rack Trucks, on wheels
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 175 gal.
12—Lead Mixers, 80, 100, 140 gals.
5—Day, Ross Double Arm Mixers, 10 to 100 gals.
1—Howes 24" x 12" Powder Mixer.
5—Oliver Filters, 5' x 8' to 8' x 10'
6—Shriver Sperry Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18"
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 48"
4—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 3'x3', 2'x3'
3—Hardinge Mills, 2'x8", 4½'x2'
1—Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 24" x 13"
2—Kent 20" Tandem Stone Mills
2—Kent Lab. 8" Stone Mills
3—Sharples No. 6 Presurtite De Laval No. 600 Clarifiers
3—American Tool 42" suspended type Centrifugals, stainless steel baskets, motor driven
2—Tolhurst 32", 40" suspended type bottom discharge Centrifugals solid baskets
4—American Tool 40" and 48" Centrifugals
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 5' x 6'
3—Atmos Drum Dryers 4'x9', 5'x7'
6—Copper and Steel Vac. Pans, 50 to 750 gals.
1—7' dia. Tinned Copper Converter
3—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gals., some agitated
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'
2—Devine 8" x 6", 10" x 10" Two Stage Vacuum Pumps
3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.
2—1,750 gal. Lead Lined Closed Tanks
2—80 and 125 gal. Dopp Jacketed Agitated Kettles

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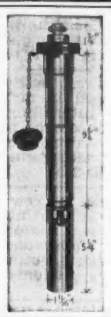

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Sales Manager wanted by well established nationally known manufacturer of ethical pharmaceuticals and ampuls preparing to expand its sales force. Moderate salary to start with, unusual opportunity for advancement. Must know how to get the business in the ethical pharmaceutical field. Party we are looking for should have had training as assistant sales manager in this line. Replies held in strict confidence. Give full information in first letter. OPD 265.

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Salesman — well established, reputable New York firm specializing in mineral pigments, chemicals and oils, catering principally to manufacturers of paints, varnishes, paper, cosmetics, etc., desires experienced field representative for metropolitan New York and nearby eastern states. Excellent opportunity for qualified applicant. State complete education, business record, age and starting salary expected. Replies strictly confidential. OPD 268.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 66*

delivery basis but it was offered for spot delivery last week at 23c. to 23½c. per pound.

Caraway—Asking prices for new crop Canadian seed to be delivered later on were advanced to 82c. to 82½c. per pound. Holland is understood to have a limited quantity but finds shipment impossible at this time.

Mustard—California yellow became nominal at 18c. per pound. Montana brown was a fraction lower at 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound.

Poppy—Holland advises by mail that a moderate quantity of blue seed is available there but no means for effecting business and despatch of purchases has yet been devised.

Spices

Cassia—The Dutch are about to recover Batavia—which will mean that merchants of cassia there again will be able to make offerings. If the postwar situation in Holland serves as an example, reestablishment of trade in cassia will be difficult and very slow.

Paprika — Fancy quality Spanish pepper was fractionally lower at 46c. to 46½c. per pound.

Pepper—Carolina long pepper was lower at 33½c. to 34c. per pound. All red peppers were in very tight supply and tightness is likely to remain dominant until such time as foreign sources again can ship liberally to the spot.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist: Experienced in manufacture of colors. Capable of taking charge production. Permanent. State full particulars and salary desired. OPD 267.

Chemist with knowledge of adhesives to assist in production. State full information as to past experience, age and salary. OPD 262.

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"Smithko" Products

Asbestos	Drop Black	Mica
Barytes	Gilsonite	Pumice Stone
Blanc Fixe	Iron Oxides	Silica
Calcium Carbonate	Lamp Black	Stearates
Chrome Oxides	Magnesium Oxide	Talcs
Clays	Manganese Oxide	Tall Oil

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Fabricators of Mineral Colors

Representing Manufacturers of National Reputation

Available Technical Data Upon Request

SMITH CHEMICAL & COLOR CO.

INCORPORATED 1919

55 John Street Brooklyn 1, New York